

# TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

## REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

## IRELAND.

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 69;  
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

BY

ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED),

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
EYRE and SPOTTISWOODS, East Harding-street, Fetter-lane, E.C., or 82, Abingdon-street,  
Westminster, S.W.; or ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh; or  
HODGINS, FISHER, and Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

1889.

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OF THE  
INSPECTOR  
OF  
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS  
IN IRELAND.

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TO THE  
RIGHT HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, P.C., M.P.,  
&c., &c.,  
CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,  
DUBLIN CASTLE,

August, 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit to you the Twenty-seventh Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, showing their working and results for the year ended 31st December, 1888.

As stated last year, I was only appointed Inspector of these Schools in March, 1888, and the following pages may therefore be considered as my first report, for although the Twenty-sixth Report was issued subsequent to my appointment, I was not connected with this Department during any of the period covered by it.

In this Report I have endeavoured to view these institutions from a perfectly impartial standpoint. It is possible that time and fuller experience may cause me to modify some of the views expressed in the following pages, but as they now stand they are the result of the best attention that the many calls on my time have permitted me to give to the subject.

It may perhaps be of interest if I take a short retrospect of the Reformatory and Industrial School system, before going into details of the institutions with which I am now connected.

## REFRATORIES.

Reforma-  
tories.

We seem to be indebted to Switzerland for the first institution in the character of a Reformatory. In 1775 Pestalozzi founded a school at Newhoff, and this was followed, in 1779, by one at Fellenberg and another near Berne. At present upwards of 70 of these institutions are scattered over the Swiss Cantons. In 1820 Von Den Bosch founded a school for vicious children at Veenhunezen, in Holland, and later an institution was established at Arnheim, near Zutphen, in that country, which now ranks as one of the best managed Reformatories in Europe. The Rauhe Hous was established near Hamburg in 1833, and this was the model on which M. Demetz founded the well-known institution at Mettray, near Tours, six years later. In 1849 M. Dupétioux established Reformatories at Ruyssede and Beenem in Belgium, and there are upwards of 30 such schools in Italy, and numbers of others are scattered all over Europe. In America the first Reformatory on a large scale was established by Livingstone in 1825, and named the "New York House of Refuge," now located on Randall's Island. The "State Reform School" at Philadelphia was opened in 1828, and many others have since been established throughout the country. There is also in force in America what is known as the Massachusetts system, by which a State officer, when a child is begging, wandering, or consorting with bad characters, goes in the first instance to the parent and warns him that if he does not look after the child he will be summoned before a magistrate, and the child taken from him and committed to another home. If the child is found unmanageable in that other home, he is then brought before a magistrate, and sent to either an Industrial School or a Reformatory, as the case may be.

The Colonies have not been behind hand either in this work, and as I write, the Report of the "Department for Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools" in Victoria has just come to hand. It is a most able document, and shows the interest taken in this subject by our friends at the Antipodes.

In England the Philanthropic Society, following out the ideas of M. Demetz, established their School at Red Hill, Surrey, in 1849. This School, although established before the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act, may be considered as the parent of the Reformatory Schools of the United Kingdom.

One of the characteristics of the Reformatory system in the United Kingdom is, that the Schools are under voluntary management, and in this fact, the upholders of the system believe, lies the secret of their success. I should, perhaps, mention the ineffectual attempt previously made to reform young offenders in institutions exclusively under State control. The Penal Reformatory Prison at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, was established in 1837 for juvenile offenders sentenced to transportation, and it was proposed to establish a similar institution at Lusk, Co. Dublin, a sum of £10,000 being voted for the purpose; but the project was abandoned, as it was found that the results at Park-

hurst were not at all comparable with those produced in voluntary Reformatory Schools.

The first Reformatory Act for England, introduced by Lord Palmerston, became law in 1854, but it was not extended to Ireland until 1858, by Act 21 and 22 Vic., c. 103, amended in 1868, by 31 and 32 Vic., c. 59, which is still in force.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Institutions for the education of poor and destitute children, similar in many respects to the Industrial Schools of the United Kingdom, exist extensively on the continent of Europe and in America. They are, however, too closely connected with others having for their object or effort, the reclamation of the young, to allow of separate examination, or useful comparison with the Industrial Schools of this country. Industrial Schools.

The first Industrial School in the kingdom was opened at Aberdeen in 1841; it was, however, only a day feeding school, and the children returned to their homes at night, and were not under any legal restraint. In 1854, the Act 17 and 18 Vic., c. 74, was passed for Scotland, under which children found begging or wandering without proper guardianship, could be sent to a certified Industrial School. The provisions of this Act, in a somewhat modified form, were extended to England in 1857, by Act 20 and 21 Vic., c. 48, but Industrial Schools had already been started in Manchester ten years before. The first really effective Industrial Schools Act was passed in 1861, when the schools were placed under the supervision of the Home Office. The Irish Industrial School Bill introduced by The O'Connor Don, and supported by the ever lamented Lord Mayo, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, became law in May, 1868, as Act 31 Vic., c. 25.

With the foundation and development of these institutions in this country the name of the Right Hon. Sir John Lentaigue is inseparably associated.

At present Ireland can boast the largest institution of this kind in the United Kingdom:—Artane with its 800 inmates is indeed a marvel of successful organization. The next largest Industrial School is at Feltham, in Middlesex, and had 547 inmates at the close of 1887.

### PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF JUVENILE CRIME.

Previously to the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act in 1858, large numbers of juveniles were committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland, and many others were inmates of the convict prisons under sentences of penal servitude. The late Judge Berwick, then Chairman of the West Riding of the County Cork, referred in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1853, to the numbers of young children—some only six years of age—sentenced to one month's imprisonment for begging in the streets of Cork. He had, he said, frequently tried Past and Present State of Juvenile Crime.

for very serious offences children so small that a turnkey was obliged to hold them up in the dock in order that he might see them. He added that he invariably found that these children had commenced their career of crime after committal to gaol for begging.

On reference to the 32nd Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons for Ireland, page xvi., I find that in the year 1853 no fewer than 12,238 young offenders (males, 8,888, females, 3,350) under 16 years of age, were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment in Ireland, and of these 1,032 males and 656 females were under 10 years of age. The gravity of the offences for which some of these were committed can be judged by the fact, that no less than 106 were sentenced to penal servitude. As an evidence of the alteration that has since taken place in the juvenile criminal portion of the population, I would refer to the last published report of the General Prisons Board (11th Report, p. 74), which shows that during the year ended 31st March, 1889, no juvenile under 16 years of age was sentenced to penal servitude. The following is a summary of the figures for each of the above years:—

Decrease of  
juvenile  
crime.

Sentences passed on Juveniles under 16 years of age in Ireland during years ended 31st December, 1853, and 31st March, 1889:—

	1853.		1889.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Penal Servitude for 15 years and above 10 years,	8	-	-	-
"    10 "    "    7 "	28	2	-	-
"    7 "    "    "    "	81	7	-	-
"    5 "    "    "    "	-	-	-	-
Imprisonment for 12 months and upwards,	148	10	1	-
"    under 12 months,	8,643	3,331	541	79
	8,888	3,350	542	79
Percentage of Juveniles to total number sentenced during the year,	12,238		821	
	18.3		1.5	

In bringing about this satisfactory change a large share of credit is due to the Reformatory and Industrial Schools. The more general diffusion of education, thus opening up new fields of employment, and the establishment of charitable institutions, no doubt played also an important part in this revolution.

The decrease in population of course affected these numbers, but it does not of itself account for the enormous diminution from 12,238 in 1853 to 821 in 1889. I notice with satisfaction

that the commitments to prison of juveniles under sixteen years of age are annually diminishing, and I have every reason to hope that next year's returns will show a further reduction—the numbers during 1888-9 being the lowest on record, and 30 per cent. less than in 1882-3.

Reformatories take the credit, and I think justly, of having completely broken up the gangs of young thieves which formerly infested all our cities and large towns. Many of these juveniles were of a very hardened type of criminal. For example, I find that one boy sent to Glencree Reformatory in 1860, soon after its opening, had been previously convicted no less than 114 times; many others amongst the early admissions to this school had from 20 to 30 previous convictions recorded against them, whereas for the past 7 years only 2 boys have been admitted to it, whose previous convictions exceed 5, and only 2 with 5, none with 4, and only 2 with 3. The offences also, for which these juveniles were sent to Reformatories, were formerly much more grave, as proved by the fact that many were then committed from the Superior Courts, while at present most of those admitted have come from Petty Sessions.

The result of this is that the professional young pickpocket and the regular young tramp may be said to have disappeared.

The improvement which has taken place in the juvenile criminal portion of the population, as shown on the preceding page, naturally leads us to expect a corresponding change in adult crime, as there is no doubt that formerly the worst class of prisoners found in our gaols were those who in their youth had been neglected or trained in crime. It is therefore gratifying to observe that there has been, for a number of years, a gradual diminution in the number of convicts, both male and female, in Irish prisons. Thus the number committed to penal servitude in 1862 was 592, while in 1888-89 only 77 were so sentenced.

Decrease of  
adult crime.

Owing to the decrease in juvenile crime and to the fact that the Industrial Schools now take charge of children before they become criminal, the accommodation formerly provided for young offenders has been found to be considerably in excess of the requirements, and in some schools the numbers have fallen so low that the institutions are being carried on at a loss to the managers. In one school particularly—that at Upton, County Cork—the numbers decreased from 241 in 1879 to 117 in 1889, and the certificate has accordingly, at the request of the manager, been withdrawn, and the Treasury has consented to certify the premises as an Industrial School instead. The boys have been transferred to the large Reformatories at Philipstown and Glencree, which now contain all the young Catholic male offenders at present under order of detention.

Decrease of  
Reformatory  
Schools  
and inmates.

This is the second Reformatory which has been closed on account of the diminution in the number of inmates, the Managers of the Ballinasloe Reformatory for R. C. girls having surrendered their certificate in 1884, and it will probably become necessary to amalgamate some of the other Reformatories in like manner.

The following table, giving the numbers in Irish Reformatories on 31st December, shows the gradual decrease of inmates within the last 9 years.

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1880, . . . .	928	232	1,160
1888, . . . .	742	113	855

I may here introduce some remarks on the condition of the schools, and their working generally, before entering on the usual statistical details. It will be observed that the Reformatories are dealt with side by side with the Industrial Schools, as they are conducted on somewhat similar lines, but it should not be forgotten that there is this wide distinction between the two classes of institutions: that whereas one is for the reformation of juvenile criminals, the other is intended for the prevention of crime.

#### THE BUILDINGS.

**Buildings.** These, I may say, have all been provided out of the private resources of the managers or by public subscription. It is true that Act 44 & 45 Vic. c. 59 (1881), gives power to Grand Juries to make grants or give security for money borrowed for the purpose of building or enlarging Reformatory Schools, and Act 48 & 49 Vic. c. 19 (1885), gives similar powers as regards Industrial Schools, but most of the institutions had been certified before the passing of these Acts, and only a small number have since taken advantage of these provisions.\* A special grant of £5,500 was made by Government, and a further contribution of £500 by the Grand Jury of County Cork towards the establishment of the Fishing School at Baltimore. It will thus be seen that the building of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for the most part have been provided by private benevolence, and how great this benevolence must have been can be judged from the fact that the buildings and appliances of one Industrial School (Artane) have already cost upwards of £68,000, while another (St. Finbars, Cork, which, however, includes a Refuge) has cost £44,000. The premises of the Philipstown Reformatory were obtained on advantageous terms from Government, having previously been used as a prison.

I may incidentally remark that I do not consider costly appliances are essential to the effective training of the inmates, but I must admit that the management which aims at superior excellence in the appointments of the buildings is generally associated with efficient training of the inmates. I have, however, found several institutions where, without any pretentious accessories, the working of the school was everything that could be desired. As an example I may instance that for girls at Golden Bridge, near Dublin.

While awarding a due amount of praise to those managers who

\* Loans under these Acts have been granted to Upton, Malone, and Limerick Reformatories; and to Fox Lodge, Milltown, Dundalk, Lurgan, and Mayfield Industrial Schools.



have provided suitable buildings for the training of the children entrusted to their care, I cannot pass over without comment the fact, that a few of these schools are in a most unsatisfactory condition. I understand that at the passing of the Act some difficulty was experienced in inducing private individuals to take the subject up, and as a result applications were entertained and buildings certified that would now be considered as totally unfit for the purposes of an Industrial school. It is needless to add that these buildings, old when certified, have not improved with lapse of time.

Some few other schools, again, although they cannot be said to be unfit for the reception and training of the children, are yet far below what a modern Industrial School is now expected to be.

I consider that the Treasury has a right to look for the best value for the money expended, just the same as any private individual, and when it is considered that many Industrial Schools have provided accommodation much in excess of the number paid for, it is certainly an anomaly that an indifferent school should be allowed to continue. Managers must take into account that owing to the recent strides made in industrial and technical education, by various public bodies, it behoves them to keep progressing. The National Board has recently introduced technical instruction into their programme, and central schools intended for the reception of workhouse children from surrounding unions are being started, where no doubt technical training will also be given.

As already stated, the accommodation in many of the Industrial Schools is in excess of the certified limit. On the other hand, however, I have found a number of schools which I consider were much too crowded, and I consider that the managers of these should either erect additional buildings or surrender a portion of their certified number.

In my opinion the dormitory accommodation should not provide less than 400 cubic feet per child; in this calculation, in order to allow sufficient floor space, no height over 12 feet should be taken into account, and, where possible, I would of course be glad to see even a much larger allowance of air space.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

A large number of boys in both Reformatory and Industrial Schools are being taught trades. The manager of one large Reformatory states that fully two-thirds of his boys get an opportunity of learning handicrafts. Many of these boys who have since left the school are now working independently on their own account. A number are trained as farm labourers, but this is an occupation more suitable for the boys in Reformatories who are older and stronger than those in Industrial Schools. In some of the schools the technical instruction is of a very varied character. At Artane, for instance, the boys are taught carpentry and cabinet-making, engine-fitting and wire-working, harness making, tin-smiths' work and plumbing, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, hosiery, shirt and cap making, baking, &c. It is not, of course, possible to perfect the boys at these trades owing to the early age at which they must leave the school, but they

Industrial  
Training.

can be apprenticed for a much shorter period by reason of the skill acquired in the school, the practice of employers being, I understand, to consider these boys as third year apprentices, and they accordingly get a progressive salary at once. I am informed that there is never much difficulty experienced in getting employment for the children trained in the Schools.

While on the subject of the Industrial training of boys, I may add that those who are unsuited for trades, but who show inclination to other pursuits, are taught accordingly. Some learn shorthand, engrossing, and such subjects, to qualify them as clerks in offices; others become musicians. During the past year 20 from Reformatories and 8 from Industrial Schools passed into the Army, but I regret to observe that difficulties are sometimes raised by the military authorities to the enlistment of boys from Reformatories, while the Royal Navy has all along refused to receive such boys. This is much to be regretted, as some of these youths were committed for comparatively trifling offences, and the discipline they have been accustomed to in the schools would be a valuable preliminary training. I am of opinion that there should be no hard or fast rule in either service, but that each case should be considered on its merits, and due credit given for the boys' conduct while in the Reformatory.

The discipline which boys have been accustomed to in these schools should similarly prove a valuable training for the Army. One of the men of the 13th Light Infantry who was decorated for bravery during Secocoeni's War had been educated in the Milltown Industrial School, Belfast.

The girls are trained chiefly to the duties of house servants, laundresses, and dairymaids, but, as in the case of boys, where unsuited for service, or when they have an aptitude for a particular pursuit, they are taught accordingly. They are all as a rule taught to make and mend their own clothing, while many learn dressmaking and the higher branches of needlework, embroidery, lacemaking, glovemaking, &c. Some with artistic tastes are taught card-painting, others book-binding, while others again of superior ability get a higher scholastic education to fit them for teachers or nursery governesses in private families.

In the best schools the training is regulated according to whatever walk in life the girl is intended to follow. For some a knowledge of a variety of occupations is desirable, especially for those who are to return to their friends in remote parts of the country, or who emigrate. In one school I found the girls able to make (by hand) all the boots used in the establishment, and perform other work usually done by men. In general, it is better, however, that a child should endeavour to excel at some one occupation.

In many of the schools, both for boys and girls, work is done for the public, of which I highly approve, provided the quantity taken is only sufficient to train the children. This is the rule in the best managed institutions. At Artane, for instance, the manager assures me that three-fourths of all the work done in the institution is for the use of the school itself, and that no tradesmen

Difficulty in  
getting boys  
into Army  
and Navy.

are employed in the workshops except those absolutely required to teach the boys.

I am opposed to anything in the nature of factories worked by the inmates, especially in the neighbourhood of large towns. In the first place, the work will probably be done in great part by machinery, which, unless it is supplemented by manual instruction, is of little use as a training for the inmates. In the second place, such factories may possibly unduly affect trade interests, and may lead to the industries being carried on for the profit they yield to the school, irrespective of their utility as a training for the boys in after life.

As to the efficiency of the technical training in the Industrial Schools, I find that the Royal Commissioners (paragraph 97 of their report) state that :—" In all the large boys' schools there is a real effort made to teach a trade thoroughly, so that the boys should be able in after-life to follow it. The returns upon this point are most interesting, showing that in Ireland a much larger proportion of the boys follow the trades they have been taught than is the case in Great Britain." The Royal Commission on Technical Instruction also, in their Report, p. 530, speak of the "remarkable success of the Christian Brothers and of the ladies of Religious Orders in training children and young persons for handicrafts in Industrial Schools and institutions of a like nature."

I may add, that some of the work done in these schools is of a very high order of merit.

The advantages of such training to the youths of the country is manifest. It has been stated that vast numbers of the population of the United Kingdom are forced to live on charity by reason of not having been provided with a trade or profitable occupation in their youth.

#### SPECIAL CLASS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Some of the Industrial Schools have been established for a special purpose, and the training is therefore of a different description. For example, the Baltimore Fishing School. Baltimore Piscatorial School, County Cork, is intended to teach boys fishing, curing of fish, and everything relating thereto, including net-making and boat-building. This project, which was mooted so far back as 1870, by Sir Thomas Brady, Inspector of Fisheries, owes its realization in 1888 mainly to the great interest taken in the locality by the Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., who were fortunate in finding so able an instrument for dispensing their charity as the Rev. C. Davis, P.P. The school has been a great success up to the present, and as the limit has recently been extended I look to further development of this unique specimen of an Industrial School. Already large quantities of cured fish have been exported to America.

The "Gibraltar" ship was originally intended chiefly for the training of boys for the navy and mercantile marine, but owing to the more ready means of employment offered of late years by the ship yards and various firms of Belfast, only a small proportion of those discharged adopt the sea as a permanency. Out of

52 discharged in 1888 but 6 went to sea. A further reason is that many of the boys when their terms of detention expire are too young and not sufficiently strong for the arduous duties of a sailor's life. I am informed that the physical standard for entrance to the Royal Navy is so high as to be practically prohibitive.

I may say that I am altogether opposed to the principle of a *stationary* training ship like the "Gibraltar," which, having no small vessel in which the boys can go to sea for practical instruction, has all the disadvantages, without any of the advantages, of a shore house, amongst which may be mentioned the great loss of time and labour in bringing supplies from land. I must add, however, that the "Gibraltar" is most efficiently managed by Captain Kerby and the officers under him. The Committee also are most energetic, and have established an excellent school on shore for young boys (Fox Lodge), who are afterwards drafted to the ship, where they have opportunities of learning tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, and a certain number are taught seamanship.

The Kilmore Industrial School, near Dublin, was another special kind of institution, intended for the reception of young offenders committed under the 13th section of the Act. Owing to the scarcity of this class, it is now used as an ordinary Industrial School.

There are six Industrial Schools for young boys, which are under the management of nuns. The boys remain in these institutions until they are old enough to be transferred to the schools for senior boys.

Some of these schools, like Passage West, Cork, are model institutions, where the children are taught calisthenics, dancing, singing, and enjoy a happy childhood, denied, I fear, to many others in the overcrowded and squalid homes from which they have come.

### EDUCATION.

A large proportion of those committed to Reformatory and Industrial Schools are very illiterate. Taking the admissions during 1888, 51 per cent. of those committed to Reformatories and 55 per cent. of those sent to Industrial Schools were unable to read or write. The scholastic instruction in the schools is therefore necessarily of an elementary character, and is, generally speaking, fairly satisfactory. In fact, in one or two schools I found that rather too much time was given to literary education, to the neglect of industrial training, which, after all, is the main object of these schools. Of the 69 Industrial Schools, 33 are in connection with the National Board. It will be seen by Appendix III. that 97 per cent. of those examined passed in reading, 98 per cent. in writing, and 90 per cent. in arithmetic.

It has been urged that results fees should be paid for the Industrial School children, the same as for the ordinary pupils of National Schools, and the matter was brought under the notice of the Royal Commission. They were of opinion that such payment would remove any objection to educational inspection by the National Board. If this be sanctioned, it will be necessary to

Kilmore  
School.

Junior  
Schools.

Education.

see that the results fees shall depend on the proficiency of the inmates in both literary and the industrial training.

In many of the schools not under the National Board the instruction was also of a very satisfactory character. On the other hand, in one or two I found it lamentably deficient. In the course of my inspection I came across a girl in a certain school who, although ten years in the house, could hardly be said to read or write. In the same school I discovered that a girl, who had likewise been ten years in the institution, had been sent out to service without being able to read or write. In neither case was it alleged that the girls were mentally affected. I know that children are met with occasionally who baffle all attempts at instruction, but generally I should say such a state of things is attributable to defective methods of teaching. In the school above referred to I found that the rule which requires three hours scholastic instruction to be given daily was not acted up to; in fact, some of the girls only received instruction for one hour on one day of the week!

#### HEALTH.

When it is considered in what a deplorable condition many of the children were received into these institutions, their present health must be considered eminently satisfactory, and speaks well for the care bestowed on them by the managers of the schools.

There was no outbreak of contagious disease in any of the nine Reformatories during the year, and only five deaths amongst an average of 853 inmates, or about six per thousand, which contrasts favourably with the death rate amongst the ordinary population of the country. Four of these deaths were from consumption in its various forms, and the other from renal disease.

In the Industrial Schools also the health of the inmates was generally very good. These children, however, come from a much more destitute class than those sent to Reformatories. They are also younger, and the hardships and neglect experienced prior to committal make them more receptive subjects for disease. Many of them when admitted have already the seeds of maladies which baffle the care they receive. The only extensive outbreak of disease amongst the children of the Industrial Schools during the year 1888 was at Booterstown, County Dublin, where 58 of the inmates were attacked by typhus fever. The disease, as generally happens among the young, was, however, of a mild type, and only two died. Scarletina broke out in the following schools:—St. Vincent's, Limerick (20 cases), Kilkenny, girls (18 cases), St. Nicholas, Cork (5), Ennis (several), Merrion (3), Moate (a few), Lakelands (one), Thurles (one). The disease was likewise of a mild type, and all recovered. Measles also visited the following schools: Lurgan (nearly all the children), Kinsale (several cases), Hampton House (a few cases), St. Nicholas, Cork (6 cases), Loughrea (20), Sligo (several), Cappoquin (14). There were also 18 cases of whooping-cough at Heytesbury-street School, Dublin. All the above children recovered. Two children in Crumlin Road took typhoid fever, and one died. There were also two cases of typhoid at Queenstown, and six at Rathdrum, but all recovered.

The deaths in Industrial Schools during 1888 were, as in

former years, chiefly the result of scrofula in its various phases, generally traceable to the early misery of the children. Fifty-one died from lung disease, 12 from brain disease, 1 heart disease, 5 mesenteric and bowel disease, 2 from typhus, 2 from typhoid fever. One little girl on licence with friends was accidentally drowned while playing on the seashore. The deaths in Industrial Schools were at the rate of about 9 per 1,000. It should be mentioned that of the 74 deaths, amongst those under order of detention in Industrial Schools, enumerated above, 12 occurred while the children were on licence from the school with friends. These, in fact, were for the most part hopelessly diseased children who were sent home to die.

It is worthy of remark that of the 78 Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, 57, containing upwards of 6,000 children, were absolutely free from any form of zymotic disease during the year.

It is frequently necessary to discharge children on account of physical unfitness; sixteen were so discharged during 1888, and on my inspections I have noticed others who should never have been sent to an Industrial School. One boy in particular had both hands deformed and was quite unable to use them. It is a waste of public money to detain children like this in an Industrial School. Such cases are never found in Reformatories, as the boys are always examined by the prison doctor before being sent on. It would be very desirable if some similar examination were made in the case of Industrial School children, and I notice that provision has been made for this in section 14 of the Bill now before the House of Lords, but pending some definite arrangement for this country, I would suggest to managers that they should not promise a vacancy for any child unless perfectly satisfied as to its physical fitness, which should, where possible, be vouched for by medical certificate.

It is very desirable that all schools should have an observation ward, where each newly-admitted case could remain for about a fortnight before being allowed to mix with the other children. The lack of this precaution has led to the introduction of ringworm and other diseases amongst a whole school.

#### Ophthalmia

The diseases which, as might be expected, I found most prevalent among the school children, are ophthalmia, ringworm, and chilblains during the winter and spring months. Managers should understand that the form of ophthalmia which attacks public institutions, and which is known as contagious ophthalmia, or with such prefixes as "epidemic," "purulent," "work-house," &c., is essentially contagious; that the majority of children admitted to the schools are predisposed to this disease by constitutional or local conditions; that many of them suffer from unhealthy or granular eyelids, and that especially among this class a slight exciting cause, such as an east wind or dust from a limestone playground, may excite the acute form of the disease. The contagion in the acute cases resides in the matter discharge escaping from the eyes, and which generally through lavatory arrangements obtains admission to the eyes of unaffected children,

until perhaps the disease spreads rapidly through an entire school. The only way of checking ophthalmia in schools is by constant medical inspection, minute attention to the lavatory arrangements, and a complete isolation of all acute cases. Among the hygiene measures nothing is so useful as the provision of a grass plot for play in dry weather. Sir William Wilde, a philosophic oculist, many years ago wrote that a single acre of green field properly supplied with a gymnasium and other suitable means of exercise provided in the immediate vicinity of a workhouse for the use of the children of the workhouse schools, would save the guardians a large expenditure in hospitals, medicines, and medical attendance. "If," he proceeds, "the children of the rich and healthy require this in our upper class schools, how much more do these poor, dispirited, and emaciated creatures, congregated together in masses, and deprived by circumstances of the sympathy of their natural guardians, demand some such means of recreation."

Ringworm has from time to time prevailed extensively in some of these schools, and its prevalence, like ophthalmia, must be considered as an evidence of defective administration. As a preventive measure against this affection each child should have a separate towel, comb, and brush. The matron or person in charge of the children should carefully examine the head and upper part of the body of each child on admission, and this examination should be repeated from time to time. The head as well as the body should be washed on bath nights, and some unirritating disinfectant soap used in their ablutions. When ringworm actually breaks out in a school careful medical inspection should be made of all the children, and those suffering severely should, if possible, be isolated, placed in charge of a separate nurse, and subjected to careful medical treatment. Their clothing, brushes, &c., should be cleansed and disinfected, while some preventive application, such as salicylic acid ointment (15 or 20 grains to the oz.), should be applied to the heads of all the unaffected children in the school.

During my winter and spring inspection I was pained to find so many children suffering from severe chilblains, which are generally a manifestation of weak circulation and defective nervous energy of the parts affected. Some children, through idiosyncrasy, are very susceptible to the effects of cold and damp, and these children, especially if their dietary be not liberal, or if they don't get sufficient exercise, are very prone to the occurrence of chilblains on the extremities. Managers should always carefully watch the general health of such children, encourage them in active exercise, and stimulate their skin by cold bathing in summer, and woollen underclothing during the winter.

While on the subject of the health of the inmates, I may remark that the Dietary Scale in the greater number of the institutions is fairly liberal, the delicate children getting quantities of eggs, cod liver oil, and other nourishments. On the other hand, I have found some dietaries in force of which I could not approve. In many schools I regret to say that the quantity of

new milk allowed falls far short of what is required to build up the constitutions of the young.

It is desirable that the dietary should be as varied as possible. Fatty substances are also very essential constituents of a good dietary in this climate. Tea, coffee, &c., possess little nourishment, except in proportion to the quantity of milk and sugar they contain.

In one school I found that tea and cocoa with bread was given for breakfast, dinner, and supper on three days of the week! Such a dietary cannot be approved of.

## CONDUCT.

*Conduct.* The internal order and discipline of the schools have given me little cause for anxiety or interference. As a rule, the management is on all essential points judicious and kind, and as a result the conduct of the inmates of the Irish Reformatory and Industrial Schools will contrast favourably with that in similar institutions in other parts of the kingdom. There was nothing in the nature of an *émeute* in any of the schools during 1888, and only one boy was in prison at the close of the year. Occasional cases of absconding occurred, but I do not attach any importance to this, as some of the best boys may at times become dissatisfied with their treatment. It is only where a number have concerted together for the purpose that this offence becomes formidable, and I should then say it could probably be traced to bad management, and want of insight to the disposition and feelings of the juveniles. Where severe punishment becomes necessary, I should much prefer to see the juvenile handed over to the civil authorities rather than punished in the institution.

In the Reformatories absconding occurred in five of the schools, the total number being only 19, of whom 17 were recaptured.

In the Industrial Schools abscondings took place in six schools, the total number of desertions being 24, 8 of whom were committed to Reformatories, and the remaining 21 readmitted to the school. In addition to these, 4 others were sent to Reformatories for breach of rules, &c. Moderate corporal punishment was administered in 24 cases. It will thus be seen that any form of severe punishment is rare, and in many of the schools (especially for girls) it is almost unknown. In one school of 150 girls the manager assured me that a mild reproof was the only punishment ever required, but in that instance the manager was a lady, having extraordinary personal influence over the children.

I now proceed to give a summary of the usual statistics, the details of which will be found in the Appendices.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

On 31st December, 1888, there were 9 Reformatories and 69 Industrial Schools in operation in Ireland. The only new Industrial School certified during the year was at Lurgan, Co. Armagh. No Reformatory has been certified since 1870.



The Schools are distributed thus :—

	REFORMATORIES.		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Number of Schools for Boys, . . .	3	2	15	5
Do. Girls, . . .	3	1	42	6
Do. Young Boys and Girls, .	.	.	1	.
Total, . . .	6	3	58	11

Since the beginning of the present year the certificate of the Upton Reformatory for Roman Catholic Boys, Co. Cork, has been withdrawn, as stated on a previous page, and the premises certified as an Industrial School instead. At the date of writing this Report there are accordingly 8 Reformatories and 70 Industrial Schools.

#### NUMBER OF INMATES.

On the 31st December, 1888, the number of inmates actually under detention in the Schools were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Reformatories, . . .	742	113	855, being a decrease of 11 on preceding year.
In Industrial Schools, {	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	2,980	4,133	7,113
	(being an increase of 102 on preceding year.)		
	27	202	229
	(being a decrease of 33 on preceding year.)		

The following Table shows the number of Schools in each province, and the number of inmates chargeable to Treasury Grant on 31st December, 1888 :—

	REFORMATORIES.				INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			
	Roman Catholic.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Protestant.	
	Schools.	In-mates.	Schools.	In-mates.	Schools.	In-mates.	Schools.	In-mates.
ULSTER, . . .	1	33	1	85	7	612	4	473
MUNSTER, . . .	2	148	-	-	22	2,122	4	182
LEINSTER, . . .	3	564	2	25	16	2,341	3	220
CONNUGHT, . . .	-	-	-	-	13	1,183	-	-
TOTAL, . . .	6	745	3	110	58	6,238	11	875

In addition to the above, there were out on licence and liable to be recalled at any time—from Reformatories, 40; from Industrial Schools, 725. I should, perhaps, explain that the Reformatory Act authorizes the placing out of a young offender on completion of half the period of detention, and the Industrial Schools Act at the expiration of 18 months from date of committal.

It has been urged that managers, especially of Reformatories, might more generally avail of this provision of the Legislature, but there are several points to be considered. In the case of Industrial School children, however, many of them are admitted at such an early age that they are generally too young for employment before completion of their term, and, indeed, some of the best schools, for girls especially, keep the children after the expiration of their period of detention for further training. A large proportion of the 725 on licence at end of year from these schools were with relatives whose circumstances had improved, and who desired to have the children with them. I am, however, of opinion that if the same money allowance were extended to Irish Reformatory and Industrial Schools as is granted to Reformatories in England, viz., 2s. per week for first 13 weeks, and 1s. per week for next 26 weeks after liberation on licence, it would act as a stimulus to managers in placing out of the inmates, especially of those who are not learning trades. The Manchester School Board gives a premium of £2 10s. to managers of Industrial Schools for every child licenced before 16 years of age to a satisfactory home and place of work, provided the child in question remains there for three months, and is reported to be of good behaviour.

#### ADMISSIONS DURING 1888.

Admissions.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Reformatories, . . .	193	29	222, being an increase of 44 on previous year.
„ Industrial Schools, . .	553	764	1,317, being an increase of 6 on previous year.

Of the 222 admitted to Reformatories during the past year, 184 had not previously been convicted, and 59 were under 12 years of age. The 13th section of Act 31 Vic., c. 25, provides that any youth under 12 years of age charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment, but who has not previously been convicted of felony, may be sent to an Industrial School instead of being committed to a Reformatory, and although I am informed that the majority of the 59 boys above referred to were extremely precocious, yet I think that some of them would have been better sent to an Industrial School. For example, one of these boys was only 6½ years of age. He had been deserted by his parents, and was brought before the magistrates charged with stealing an ass and cart. The offence was proved, but the boy was discharged on account of his extreme youth. Curiously enough however he soon repeated the very same offence. On his second appearance in court he was sent to a Reformatory for 5 years, so that he will have to be discharged at 11½ years of age. Had he been

committed to an Industrial School under the 13th section of the Act for his first offence, he could have been detained until he was 16 years of age.

The Royal Commission (paragraph 38) were of opinion that occasions might arise where it would be desirable to have power to transfer from a Reformatory to an Industrial School, and this is decidedly a case in point.

#### PERIODS OF DETENTION.

The majority of the children sent to the Reformatories are ordered to be detained for the full statutable period of five years, which I think is as it should be, as any shorter time is useless for effective training; besides, the sentence can be shortened at any time by the Chief Secretary if circumstances warrant it. In the case of Industrial Schools the majority of children are ordered to be detained until they reach 16 years of age, which seems to me, as regards boys, a judicious limit of age, except perhaps in cases where the child is just 14 at committal, in which case less than three years is useless for training.

#### DISCHARGES DURING 1888.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Discharges.
From Reformatories, . . . . .	187	50	237, being a decrease of 47 on previous year.	
„ Industrial Schools, . . . . .	493	674	1,167, being an increase of 32 on previous year.	

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that the discharges from Reformatories during the year almost balanced the admissions during the same period (the discharges were 15 more than the admissions), but in the case of Industrial Schools the admissions during the year were 150 in excess of the discharges.

The following shows the mode of disposal of the above:—

	REFORMATORIES			INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment, . . . . .	49	20	69	292	368	660
To friends, . . . . .	71	24	95	100	136	236
Emigrated, . . . . .	41	1	42	35	73	108
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	6
Enlisted, . . . . .	20	-	20	8	-	8
Discharged as physically unfit, . . . . .	-	2	2	8	8	16
Died in the schools, . . . . .	2	3	5	18	56	74
Terms expired while absconders, . . . . .	4	-	4	6	-	6
Discharged as incorrigible, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged as illegal committals, . . . . .	-	-	-	14	12	26
Industrial School Children sent to Reformatories, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	1	7
Total, . . . . .	187	50	237	493	674	1,167

It is to be regretted that so large a proportion (40 per cent.) of those discharged during the year from Reformatories returned to friends who are in many cases very unfit guardians, but the managers are powerless to prevent this if they postpone the disposal of the inmate until the period of detention has expired. The Royal Commission (paragraph 44) were of opinion that the control of the managers should supersede that of the parent for two years after discharge, and I highly approve of this recommendation.

It will be seen that 42 of those discharged from Reformatories emigrated during the year. The Royal Commission, in paragraph 41 of their report, expressed the opinion that this mode of disposal might be advantageously used to a much greater extent than at present. I believe that where the parents or relatives are criminal it is the only hope for the juvenile. A case in point recently came under my notice:—A promising girl in one of the Reformatories had a sister who keeps an improper house in Dublin. This sister came to the Reformatory to demand the girl on the very day her sentence expired. The manager, however, suspecting her intention, had, a few days previously, obtained an order for the girl's discharge, and had paid her passage to America.

One hundred and eight of those discharged from Industrial Schools during 1888 emigrated, but the majority of these had been sent for by friends and relations, who had paid their passages.

#### TOTAL ADMISSIONS (since passing of Acts).

**Total Admissions.** The total numbers admitted since the passing of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts in 1858 and 1868, respectively, up to 31st December, 1888 (excluding transfers), were:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Reformatories, . .	5,675	1,276	6,951
„ Industrial Schools, .	9,173	13,307	22,480

#### TOTAL DISCHARGES (since passing of Acts).

**Total Discharged.** The total numbers discharged during the same period were:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From Reformatories, .	4,888	1,155	6,043
„ Industrial Schools, .	5,833	8,496	14,329

These were disposed of on leaving the schools thus:

	REFORMATORIES.			INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment, . . . . .	1,448	457	1,905	2,920	4,733	7,553
To friends, . . . . .	1,830	478	2,308	1,855	1,663	3,218
Emigrated, . . . . .	863	151	1,014	270	797	1,067
Sent to sea, . . . . .	137	-	137	313	-	313
Enlisted, . . . . .	323	-	323	94	-	94
Discharged as physically unfit, . . .	40	22	62	170	120	290
Died in schools, . . . . .	137	30	167	449	683	1,132
Terms expired while absconders, . .	65	8	73	57	6	63
Discharged as incorrigible, . . . .	45	9	54	-	-	-
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention, . . . . .	-	-	-	106	239	345
Committed from Industrial to Reformatory Schools, . . . . .	-	-	-	99	56	154
Total, . . . . .	4,868	1,155	6,043	5,533	8,496	14,329

#### SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

The managers of both Reformatory and Industrial Schools are required to send to my office reports of the character of each boy and girl discharged for three years after they leave the institution. These returns are verified as far as possible by comparison with prison statistics and other sources. Subsequent Character of those Discharged.

The following were the numbers discharged during the three years 1885-6-7, excluding those who died in the schools or who were transferred:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From Reformatories, . . . . .	681	115	776
„ Industrial Schools, . . . . .	1,246	1,639	2,885*

The reports received of the character and circumstance of the foregoing up to 31st December, 1888, give the following results:

	REFORMATORIES.		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Percentage Doing Well, . . . . .	67.0	65.7	91.9	98.6
„ Doubtful, . . . . .	1.5	4.5	2.6	1.0
„ Convicted, . . . . .	9.0	2.6	0.1	-
„ Unknown, . . . . .	2.5	7.2	5.3	2.3
„ Recommitted to the School, . . .	-	-	0.1	0.1
	100	100	100	100

\*These numbers do not include 7 boys and 10 girls discharged on account of illegal committal after a few days detention in the schools, nor 10 boys discharged from Kerry Home School, closed in 1885, and of whom no report has been since received.

I am aware that many people are extremely sceptical as to the good results of the training in the Reformatory Schools. As I write my attention has been called to some remarks from the Bench in the case of a prisoner who had previously been in one of these institutions. The distinguished and learned judge in passing sentence is reported to have made the very sweeping assertion that the prisoner "had commenced her career in a Reformatory," which, he added, was "the usual school from which criminals came." On looking into the case I found that the girl had not "commenced her career" in a Reformatory, having been three times convicted before being sent there. Moreover, she was 15 years of age at the time she entered the Reformatory, and was a much more fit subject for a penitentiary. What grounds there was for the other part of the statement, that the criminals of the country graduate in these institutions, may be gathered from the fact that out of upwards of 40,000 sentenced to Irish prisons during 1888 only 230 were cases known to the prison authorities to have previously been in any Reformatory. These 230 commitments represent only 135 individuals (107 males, 28 females), and this although over 6,000 have already gone out into the world from the Reformatory Schools of Ireland.

I fear that many are inclined to hastily arrive at conclusions from what accidentally comes under their own observation, without going further into the matter. If an offender is brought before a Court, and it is found that he has previously been in a Reformatory, the fact is commented on, whereas no credit is given for the number doing well who do not come under notice. It is not likely that a boy or girl in a good situation will care to parade the fact that they have previously been in a Reformatory.

There must always be incorrigibles who are impervious to all good influences, but the want of success in such instances may, I think, be more correctly attributed to something innately bad in the individual (heredity) rather than to anything defective in the system pursued in these institutions.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Financial  
Statement.

The revenue of these schools is mainly derived from the grants out of Imperial Treasury, and the supplemental payments out of the Local Rates, from Grand Juries, and Corporations. The Treasury contribution is fixed at the uniform rate of 6s. per head per week for each inmate of a Reformatory, and 5s. per head per week for each child in an Industrial School. The contributions out of the Local Rates is not compulsory, but it will be seen by the following return that all the counties contribute towards the Reformatories, and all, except Carlow, Tipperary, N.R., and Queen's, contribute towards Industrial Schools. Some of the counties on the annexed Table only pay the amounts mentioned for a limited number of children in certain specified schools.

The rate differs considerably in the various Counties, as will be seen by the following Return:—

Grand Jury or Town Council.	Rate.		Observations.
	To Reformatories.	To Industrial Schools.	
Co. Antrim, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Boys' Home and Middletown Industrial Schools.
" Armagh, . . .	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	—
" Carlow, . . .	2s. 6d.	NIL.	—
" Cavan, . . .	2s. 6d.	*NIL.	*2s. 6d. for Schools already on the books.
" Clare, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
" Cork, . . .	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	—
City of Cork, . . .	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. and 2s.	1s. 6d. for boys' schools and to St. Finbar's Training Home and Denecoe's Home Industrial Schools; 2s. to all other girls' schools.
Co. Donegal, . . .	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to Strabane; 2s. to Dundalk, Monaghan, Baltimore, Middletown; 2s. 6d. to Fox Lodge, Milltown, Lurgan, Drogheda.
" Down, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to all except Cavan and Heytesbury-street, which are 2s.
City of Dublin, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Glenora, Cork-street, and Rochboth Reformatories; 2s. 6d. to Artane, Kilmore, and Clonmel Industrial Schools; all others, 2s.
Co. Dublin, . . .	1s. 6d.	2s.	—
" Fermanagh, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Galway, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
Town of Galway, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. and 1s. 6d.	2s. for boys; 1s. 6d. for girls.
Co. Kerry, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. and 1s.	2s. for males and 1s. for females in Industrial Schools.
" Kildare, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Kilkenny, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
City of Kilkenny, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 1s.	1s. to Industrial Schools, except Artane, which receives 2s. 6d. for boys committed prior to Spring Assizes, 1880.
Co. King's, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Artane; 2s. to the others.
" Leitrim, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Limerick, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Cappoquin, Cahel, Athlone, and Booterstown; 2s. to the others.
City of Limerick, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. and 1s. 6d.	The rate for Industrial Schools in future will be 1s. 6d. Boys in Reformatories are paid for at rate of 2s. 6d.
Co. Londonderry, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	Boys, 2s. 6d.; girls, 2s.
" Longford, . . .	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	—
" Louth, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
Town of Drogheda, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. for boys; 2s. for girls.
Co. Mayo, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s.	—
" Meath, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to New Ross; 2s. 6d. to all others.
" Monaghan, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to Cavan, Heytesbury-st., Dublin, and Middletown and High Park Reformatory.
" Queen's, . . .	2s.	NIL.	—
" Roscommon, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to High Park and Limerick Reformatories, and to Drogheda and Artane Industrial Schools; 2s. to all others.
" Sligo, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Tipperary, N.E., . . .	2s. 6d.	NIL.	—
" Tipperary, S.E., . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	No payment to Industrial Schools except in the case of Clonmel, where 20 children are paid for.
" Tyrone, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. to five Industrial Schools, and 2s. 6d. to six.
" Waterford, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Artane; 2s. to all others.
City of Waterford, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. to Clonmel, Artane Boys' Home; 2s. Waterford, Kilkenny, Glanmire, Kilkenny (Boys).
Co. Westmeath, . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	—
" Wexford, . . .	2s. 6d. and 2s.	2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.	2s. to High Park, Philipstown; 2s. 6d. to Glenora and Limerick Reformatories; 2s. 6d. to Artane, Drogheda, Cappoquin, Clonmel, Kilkenny (M.); 2s. 6d. St. Joseph's, Trillick, Baltimore, Rathdrum; 2s. 6d. to Wexford, New Ross; 2s. to Heytesbury-street.
" Wicklow, . . .	2s.	2s.	—

The result of this diversity of rate is that children from counties which pay the larger sum get an undue preference in Industrial Schools. The Royal Commissioners inquired into this matter, and recommended that this supplemental payment out of the rates should be at the uniform rate of 2s. 6d. per week, and should be compulsory.

The total amounts received from these two sources (Treasury and Grand Juries), during the year 1888, were :—

—	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
From Treasury, . . .	12,820 17 6	92,013 3 3
„ Local Rates, . . .	4,302 19 7	33,348 4 9
Total, . . .	17,123 17 1	127,361 8 0
Increase on previous year, .	—	2,544 12 10
Decrease „ „ .	1,031 17 0	—

It has been remarked that as the Industrial expenditure increases that of Reformatories decreases, and I certainly think that it is wiser to pay for children in Industrial Schools than to wait until they are sent to Reformatories, where they become a heavier burden on the State.

The following is a summary of the various items of receipts and expenditure during the year. It will be noted that the expenditure is considerably in excess of the receipts; the balance has either been advanced from private sources, or borrowed at interest, and remains a debt on the institutions :—

# RECEIPTS.

—	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Treasury Allowance, . . . . .	12,810 17 6	92,013 3 3
Subscriptions, &c., . . . . .	627 16 3	4,311 4 9
Payment from rates, . . . . .	6,192 19 7	33,348 4 9
Voluntary inmates, . . . . .	—	2,475 1 9
Hire of labour, . . . . .	—	114 15 10
Sundries, . . . . .	160 15 0	510 12 1
Industrial profits, . . . . .	1,034 3 4	10,889 9 2
Total receipts, . . . . .	21,624 11 8	145,639 11 10



## EXPENDITURE.

	Reformatories.		Industrial Schools.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Salaries of Officers, . . . . .	9,980	18 0	13,305	16 0
Rations for do., . . . . .	1,714	14 8	6,624	11 2
Food of inmates, . . . . .	7,316	18 1	62,206	16 2
Clothing for do., . . . . .	2,281	0 6	18,231	17 10
Washing, fuel, and light, . . . . .	1,480	13 8	19,639	8 3
Repairs, rates, and taxes, . . . . .	1,028	7 7	6,191	15 8
Furniture and sundries, . . . . .	626	8 7	5,072	3 6
Printing, &c., . . . . .	602	1 4	2,668	6 6
Travelling, &c., . . . . .	327	0 8	1,116	12 4
Medical expenses, &c., . . . . .	267	0 2	2,379	0 4
Sundries, rewards, &c., . . . . .	661	0 2	1,881	19 3
Rent, . . . . .	842	10 11	3,518	11 0
Interest, . . . . .	717	8 1	8,860	10 6
Disposal, . . . . .	848	11 0	3,326	0 3
Building, . . . . .	1,382	0 6	20,206	16 2
Loss on Industrial departments, . . . . .	92	1 10	208	6 1
Total expenditure, . . . . .	22,169	19 3	164,385	8 0

## PROFIT AND LOSS ON INDUSTRIES IN 1888.

In this calculation the value of the work done for the institution by its inmates is taken into account, as also the stock in hand, plant, bills, and also the wages paid to trades' instructors. In comparing the profits in the various schools it should be borne in mind that the amount realized is no index to the excellence of the instruction. In fact, in some of the best schools where the instruction is most varied, the profits are lowest, owing to the damage of material, and the wages demanded by first class instructors. On the other hand, if the industrial department were worked mainly as a source of revenue to the school, it would be possible for a manager, by the aid of machinery or other means, to show a large profit without affording any useful training to the children by which they could earn their livelihood after leaving the school.

Profit and  
Loss on  
Industries  
in 1888.

In the Boys' Reformatories the profits for the year were £3 12s. 7d. per head at Malone, £2 14s. 9d. per head at Upton, and 11s. 7d. per head at Glencree. There was a loss at the other two Boys' Reformatories. In the Girls' Reformatories the earnings varied from £2 16s. 5d. per head at Cork-street to £1 6s. 7d. at High Park.

In the Boys' Industrial Schools the profits varied from £3 10s. 1d. per head at St. Nicolas, Cork, and £1 14s. 5d. at Artane, to 9s. 2d. at Fox Lodge, Belfast. The average profits in 11 schools for senior boys was £1 16s. per head.

In the Girls' Schools the profits varied from £5 14s. 1d. at Tipperary to 2s. 8d. at Templemore. The average profits in 43 Girls' Schools was £1 16s. 5d. per head.

## NET COST PER HEAD IN 1888.

Net Cost  
per Head  
in 1888.

In calculating the average cost per head, all the items of ordinary and extra charges are included, with the exception of that for building. In the case of loss on Industrial Departments this is also added, and where a profit has been made the amount so realized is deducted from the total cost, the result being divided by the average number maintained. The rate per head varies very much in the different schools, as it is affected by a variety of causes. In the first place, the number of inmates; then, again, some schools are rent free; others have a large amount of interest to pay on borrowed money. The amount spent on disposal of the inmates is also a factor in the calculation.

In the Boys' Reformatories the cost per head was £29 17s. 3d. at Rahoboth, with an average of 17 inmates, and £21 11s. at Philipstown, with an average of 235.

In the Girls' Reformatories it was highest at Cork-street, with an average of only 10 inmates, viz., £28 4s. 2d. per head, and lowest at Monaghan, £22 3s. 5d.

In the Industrial Schools for senior boys it was £24 13s. 2d. per head at Baltimore, £22 2s. 2d. at Milltown, £19 at Artane, and £14 5s. 2d. at Fox Lodge, Belfast. The average cost in 15 schools was £18 12s. 8d.

The cost in the schools for young boys was £19 7s. 9d. at Drogheda, £19 3s. 8d. at Cappoquin, £18 7s. 5d. at Kilkenny, £14 12s. 10d. at Passage West, and £18 16s. 10d. at Rathdrum.

In the girls' schools the cost varied from £23 9s. 3d. at Ballaghadereen, to £15 10s. 2d. at Sligo. The average in 47 schools was £19 14s. 3d.

## PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Parental  
Contribu-  
tions.

The Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain and Ireland differ from those of foreign countries in the fact that the ability of the parent to contribute is more strictly inquired into in the United Kingdom than elsewhere. On the Continent of Europe the parent is seldom charged for the maintenance of his child unless placed at his own request for correction in the establishment. In some of the States of America parents may be held responsible for the support of their children in Reformatories, at least in part, but it is stated that this provision of the law is seldom acted on.

The amounts collected in Ireland during the past year were:—

—	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dublin, . . . . .	380 19 3	140 8 10	520 16 1
Provinces, . . . . .	219 27 9	217 4 9	436 2 6
Total, . . . . .	479 8 0	467 10 7	946 18 7

Every effort is made by this department to enforce parental responsibility, as it is most important that parents who have neglected their children, and thus been the cause of their being sent to Reformatories, should be taught that they cannot do so with impunity; while in the case of Industrial School children it is no less necessary, as affording one of the best checks on improper committals to these institutions.

The small amounts collected in Ireland is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the poverty of the people. This is shown by the fact that, after the most careful inquiry into the 222 cases sent to Reformatories during 1888, the magistrates only awarded orders for payment in 88 cases, the great majority of these orders being for such small sums as 6d. or 1s. per week.

In the case of Industrial Schools, out of 1,317 sent during the year, orders for payment were granted in only 116 cases, the majority of the orders being for 3d., 6d., or 1s. per week. I should, perhaps, add that 47 of these 116 orders were obtained in Belfast, where the people are better able to pay than in the rest of Ireland.

Notwithstanding the smallness of these orders, it is frequently impossible to enforce payment. The Industrial Schools Act does not specifically authorize imprisonment in case of default, and as the parents have frequently no goods on which to distrain, the Bench order for payment becomes void. I hope in any future legislation that effective provision will be made for the speedy recovery of the amounts decreed, as otherwise the labours of this office in this regard are of no avail. Magistrates should have plenary power to deal with cases where parents, although able to earn good wages, prefer to spend their money in drink rather than contribute to the support of their children in these schools. I may add, that I think managers of schools could give more assistance than they do at present, by keeping this office informed of the circumstances of the parents and their change of address.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I may sum up what has been written in the foregoing pages by saying that the great majority of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools are in a satisfactory condition, while amongst them are some of such superior excellence that any country might well be proud of them. These institutions, presided over by earnest managers devoted to the work, have done and are doing eminent service to the State. If anyone doubts this let him visit some of these institutions and judge for himself. Within a short distance from the Irish capital are several schools—Artane, Merriem, High Park, the Meath School, Blackrock, Golden Bridge, &c.—all of which will well repay a visit. I have stated that the great majority of the schools are in a satisfactory state, but I do not wish to conceal the fact that they vary very much, and that some few are not up to modern requirements, and if the management of these does not improve it will be my duty to bring the matter,

General  
Observations.

under the notice of Government in a special report with a view of having the certificates withdrawn.

Each of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools have been certified under a Committee of Management. Their meetings are very irregular, and in many schools I could find no evidence of their having met for years. This is open to great objection, and I would therefore urge that all committees should meet at stated intervals and keep regular minutes of their proceedings, and that they should visit the school frequently and look carefully after the details of its management.

I have in the preceding pages called attention to what I consider the main points of a good school, but I cannot too often repeat that the first essential is scrupulous cleanliness both of the premises and of the persons of the inmates. When this has been attended to the training of the mind and hand will follow much more easily.

As a help to the cleanliness of the premises, and as a means for promoting the general health of the inmates, I would suggest the more general adoption of polished floors and wire-woven mattresses in the dormitories. The statistics collected by the Scotch Lunacy Commission showed the great decrease of phthisis in the public institutions of that country since the substitution of stained and varnished floors for the old-fashioned washing and scrubbing.

Six schools for young boys are under the care of sisterhoods, and the boys remain there until they are old enough for transfer to a senior school. This I consider an excellent arrangement, as women are much better suited than men to look after young children. Indeed I would wish to see a matron attached to every boy's school.

The main object of the training should be to render the children self-supporting in after-life, and the industries carried on should be such as will best ensure this, quite irrespective of the profits that may accrue to the institution from the labour of the inmates.

It will be an advantage I think if the children of artisans should as far as possible be taught the trades of their parents. In other cases they should be allowed a choice, as a boy who might make a very bad carpenter could possibly be trained to be useful with the pen, or *vice versa*. A judicious manager will soon discover the bent of a child's mind and abilities.

As to the industries to be carried on, the location of the school, and the ages and previous history of the inmates should determine this. Children from the coast will probably have an inclination towards fishing industries. Farm work, although an excellent occupation for Reformatory boys, is hardly suited to the younger and more delicate children of the Industrial Schools.

Every girl in these schools should be taught to be methodical and orderly in their work as well as clean and tidy in their persons. They should be able to make and mend their own clothes and have a thorough knowledge of house work, including cooking. They should not object to perform any work that may fairly be considered within the province of a female servant.

How hard the struggle for existence now is can be seen by the evidence given before the Committee on the Sweating System. It was stated that in some branches of the iron trade men, women, and children worked from 12 to 14 hours a day, except on Mondays and Saturdays, when the hours were shorter, and earned—the women from 4s. to 6s. a week, and the men from 10s. to 14s. One employer was paying the boys and girls in his shop one halfpenny per hour!!

As to the time to be devoted to scholastic instruction as distinguished from Industrial training, the rules drawn up some years ago specify three hours daily as the minimum period, but some children may require longer than this. For example, a country boy from Connemara or Kerry will probably be a more difficult subject for school teaching than a Dublin boy, sharpened in quickness and intelligence by the friction of his position. The industrial training should never be subordinated to the literary education, except where the youth is considered as better fitted an employment requiring more advanced educational acquirements.

If, for example, a boy is being trained as a musician, or a clerk, or a girl is being prepared as a school teacher, the educational training in my opinion then becomes the industrial training, inasmuch as it is by this means that the youth must earn his bread in after-life.

During the past year the Meath Industrial School, Blackrock, has established a home in Dublin for boys who have left the school and are at work in the city, and I have been informed that a similar institution is about being established in Marlborough-street for Roman Catholic boys. By this means the promoters hope not alone to contribute to the comfort of the boys, but to have them more immediately under their own supervision. This is an excellent idea and well worthy of imitation of other schools, especially those in country parts who have boys from Dublin. I may mention that in Edinburgh, Manchester, and other places, there are Homes which receive imperfectly trained boys on licence from Reformatories and Industrial Schools, where they can stay until eighteen years of age. These boys are at once apprenticed to trades, and it is found that after a short time the wages earned pay for the food and lodging in the Home. By this means the Government grant for maintenance is considerably relieved.

It has been urged against Industrial Schools that they are too heavy a tax on the Imperial Treasury and the Rates, but the experience of our own and other countries which have adopted an analogous system is, that it is economy in the end. In every district of Sweden an officer is appointed to look after stray children who have no family protection, or whose parents are in prison, and it is his duty to place them in schools specially established for the purpose. A Swedish gentleman on being asked "Is not this arrangement costly?" replied, "Yes, costly, but not dear. We cannot afford to let a child grow up in ignorance, misery, and crime, to become a scourge to society as

well as a disgrace to himself." He added :—" It is surely the highest economy to cut off the most copious source of adult crime, and thus stop the drain of wealth on the State."

It has been further urged against Industrial Schools that many children sent thereto are not really fitting objects of charity, or protection, but this would not appear to be borne out by the subsequent inquiries instituted by this office into every case, with the view to obtaining contributory orders against the parents. These inquiries are made in the country districts by the Constabulary, and in Dublin by two agents. The money is afterwards collected by the same means, in the event of an order for payment being obtained, and as the remuneration is solely by percentage on the amount collected, it will be seen that it is the interest of the Constabulary and the agents to bring before the magistrates every fact that might induce them to grant an order against the parent. Yet, what is the result? As stated at p. 27, out of 1,317 admitted to the Industrial Schools during 1888, orders for payment were obtained in only 116 cases, although the most exhaustive inquiry was made in every case, and many were brought before the magistrates several times during the year. Some of the orders were for such nominal sums as 1*d.* and 2*d.* per week; 24 were for 3*d.* per week, 38 for 6*d.*, 22 for 1*s.* In only one case was the full amount of 5*s.* per week ordered. It should also be borne in mind that the fact of a parent being in good circumstances is after all no proof that a child is not a proper subject for an Industrial School, as although earning good wages he may yet be a very unfit guardian. When such a parent allows his child to beg and thus become chargeable on the State, he should be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law and be liable to pay the full cost to the Treasury, and local rates of the maintenance in the school.

I may add, that when in the course of inquiry into the circumstances of the parent, it transpires that the committal has been procured by irregular means, the case is submitted for discharge at once.

Some opponents of the Industrial School system have gone the length of saying that these institutions are a State-made provocation to evil, alleging that they offer a premium to the vices and passions of mankind by removing the responsibility of supporting their children. I think this point has been admirably answered by Dr. Guthrie in his evidence before a Parliamentary Commission. He says, " I am thoroughly convinced that neither my scheme nor any other which would give a refuge to destitute children gives any direct encouragement to parents to leave their children destitute. It is said that there are some savages who cannot count beyond ten, the number of their fingers. I believe the mass of these people never look ten hours before them. They have neither forethought nor reflection."

No legislation has yet taken place on the Royal Commission Report of 1883, but as Reformatory and Industrial School Bills for Great Britain have been introduced into the House of Lords during

the present session by Earl Brownlow, it is probable that amendments in the law for Ireland will follow in due course. In any such measure that may be introduced I would be glad to see the following amongst other changes:—

#### REFORMATORIES.

(a.) Provision prohibiting youths under twelve years being sent to Reformatories unless in cases where the magistrate or Reformatories. judge shall be of opinion that the disposition of the child has been so perverted by habitual crime as to render his detention in an Industrial School a source of danger to its other inmates.

(b.) I should also be glad to see the obligation of sentencing a boy or girl to any term of imprisonment, previous to admission to Reformatory, left to the discretion of the committing magistrate, as in the majority of instances the imprisonment is merely ordered to satisfy a statutable requirement. Thus out of 222 sent to Reformatories in Ireland in 1888, 211 were sentenced to the minimum term of fourteen days imprisonment. There is probably no point connected with these institutions which has given rise to such diversity of opinion as the infliction or non-infliction of a prison sentence prior to Reformatory treatment.

(c.) It might also be desirable, in order to prevent boys being sent to Reformatories for comparatively trifling offences, if the court be empowered to hand over the lad to his parents for punishment, on their undertaking to give security for his future good behaviour.

(d.) The Chief Secretary to have power to transfer a juvenile from a Reformatory to an Industrial School as occasion may require.

(e.) I should also be glad to see provision made enabling managers to exercise control over the inmates for two years after expiration of the term of detention originally imposed, whether the entire sentence has been served out in the school or not. In the event of a juvenile being guilty of any offence punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment, or being proved to have associated with reputed bad characters within this period of two years of supervision, the court should have the option of re-committing such offenders to the Reformatory for a further period, or of sending them to prison, the Chief Secretary retaining power to relax these conditions as occasion requires.

(f.) Where a youth has been allowed out on licence, and the licence has been revoked through his misconduct, or where he has absconded, the period so absent from the school not to be counted in calculating the expiration of detention from original sentence.

(g.) Managers, with the approval of the Chief Secretary, should have power to apprentice a youth entrusted to them, or to dispose of him by emigration or otherwise.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Industrial  
Schools.

In any Bill that may be introduced I should be glad to see provision made:—

(a.) For detention up to 17 years of age in cases where the child is almost 14 at time of committal, as less than three years is useless in such cases for training.

(b.) For control over children after discharge up to 18 years of age.

(c.) Manager, with the approval of the Chief Secretary, to have power to apprentice children before expiration of term of detention, or to dispose of them to any trade or service, or by emigration.

(d.) Any child, whose surviving parent has been twice convicted of crime, and who is under his or her control at the time when he or she was last convicted, and is thus left without proper guardianship or visible means of support, to be eligible for committal to an Industrial School.

(e.) When possible the age of a child to be defined at time of committal by production of its certificate of birth.

## CONDITIONS COMMON TO BOTH REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Conditions  
common to  
both Refor-  
matory and  
Industrial  
Schools.

(a.) The Court in case of doubt to be at liberty to order Medical examination prior to committal, and no juvenile to be sent to either class of school unless the magistrates are satisfied that he or she is physically fit for Industrial training.

(b.) Inspector to have power, at the request of managers, to authorize the licence out of an inmate after any period of detention where, from delicacy or other cause, such a course is deemed desirable.

(c.) Or to authorize the temporary removal of delicate children to the seaside or other place, for a period not exceeding three months, provided that satisfactory arrangements are made for their lodging and education, such children to be paid for out of the Parliamentary Grant as if in the certified premises.

(d.) Or to authorize, with the consent of the Chief Secretary, the removal of the inmates to temporary uncertified premises during the alteration or re-building of the school.

(e.) Managers to have liberty on certificate of their medical attendant to remove children suffering from infectious diseases or requiring operation to public hospitals for treatment. Such children to be paid for out of the Parliamentary grant as if in the certified premises, provided vouchers for payment to hospitals be produced.



(f.) Amount payable by parents to be named, where possible, at the time of the child's committal, but such order may be made afterwards and may be retrospective.

(g.) A simple summary process to recover the amount of parental money ordered, provided the Magistrates be satisfied of the parents' ability to contribute : such process to authorize distraint on goods, and imprisonment in default thereof for any period not exceeding 10 days.

(h.) Supplementary contributions from local bodies to be compulsory, and at the minimum rate of 2s. 6d. per week per child.

(i.) The Under-Secretary to have power in the absence of the Chief Secretary to authorize the discharge from the schools.

In concluding this Report I desire to express my acknowledgment of the assistance I have received from the Managers of the Schools, and I also desire to express my sense of the very efficient manner in which the duties of the department have been discharged by the office staff.

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,  
M.A., M.D. (Dub.)

## CIRCULAR.

The Inspector requests the attention of Managers to certain irregularities of rather frequent occurrence in connection with recommitments to, and discharges from Industrial Schools.

I. On the subject of recommitments, the Inspector has to request that in every case in which a child is recommitted to a school, the fact of such recommitment, with a full statement of the circumstances, may be transmitted to this Office. In several cases of recent recommitment the Inspector has observed with surprise and regret that Managers have made themselves parties to an arrangement under which children recently discharged, or about to be discharged, on the termination of their period of detention, have been sent out to wander or beg, with the object of making a case for their recommitment by the magistrates. Such a proceeding is illegal and cannot fail to exercise a demoralizing influence upon the children themselves. An erroneous impression appears to prevail amongst Managers that if, on the expiration of the term of detention, a child is under the age of 14 years they are at liberty to procure a recommitment so as to retain the custody of the child until the age of 16 years. It has sometimes been alleged in extenuation of the irregular proceedings adopted to procure such recommitments that the sentence originally imposed by the magistrates was not of sufficient duration to complete the training of the children. The power of deciding upon the period of detention proper for each case is vested in the adjudicating magistrates; and if, in individual cases, the sentence appears to Managers to be too short to enable them to train the child they can decline to receive it; but no considerations of expediency founded upon the supposed interests of the child can justify a Manager in procuring its recommitment by methods which are obviously improper and calculated to endanger the certificate of the school.

II. With reference to discharges, it appears to be necessary to remind Managers that under Sections 32 and 33 of the Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, the Chief Secretary has power to order the transfer of a child from one certified Industrial School to another, and to order either absolutely or on prescribed conditions, the discharge of a child from any certified Industrial School. Managers have no power to transfer or discharge children except under the authority for licensing them out or apprenticing them conferred on them by the 21st and 22nd Sections of the Act. Cases have occurred in which Managers have removed children from certified premises without the authority of the Chief Secretary; and in a few instances, Managers, under circumstances which they have considered urgent have taken upon themselves the responsibility of discharging children absolutely. It is requested that Managers will bear in mind that the exercise of the power of transfer or discharge is illegal on their part.

The Inspector desires to add that when Managers, who should act under medical certificate, send children temporarily to extern Hospitals for treatment in cases of severe or infectious illness—whenever such temporary absence is deemed necessary for the proper treatment of the sufferers and the protection of the rest of the children—the names of the children must be recorded as heretofore on the face of the Monthly Return B with date.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,  
Dublin Castle, March, 1887.

## APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX I.

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

Names of Reformatory Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
DUBLIN, . .	2. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary Tobin.
" . .	3. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
KING'S CO.,*	5. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. James H. Quedsted.
LIMERICK, .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,†	7. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. X. Finegan.
WICKLOW, .	8. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. John King.

\* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &amp;c.

Names of certified Industrial Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
	ANTRIM, .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Alfred Munster, esq., Belfast; E. A. Kerby, esq., R.N., Capt. Superintendent.
	, .	2. Fox Lodge, Ballynaveigh, Belfast, for young Protestant boys under 10 years of age. Certified 10th January, 1884. Hon. Sec., Alfred Munster, esq. C.M.—Wm. Patterson, esq.
	" .	3. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—John Coates, esq.
	" .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. D. M'Cashin, Administrator, Belfast.
	" .	5. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. James Hamill, Belfast.
	" .	6. Shamrock Lodge, Belfast, for Protestant Girls. Certified 26th March, 1887. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Byers.
	ARMAGH, .	7. Middletown Industrial School for R.C. girls. Certified 21st June, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Donovan.
	" .	8. Lurgan Industrial School for R. C. Girls. Certified 28th April, 1888. C.M.—Rev. Michael Blake M'Conville.
	CAVAN, .	9. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. A. M. Irwin.
	CLARE, .	10. Ennis Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Perry.
	CORK, .	11. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Murray.
	" .	12. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
	" .	13. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. E. Fallon.

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Name of certified Industrial Schools.
CORK, . .	14. Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, for Protestant girls. Certified 18th December, 1879. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.	
" . .	15. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Edwin Hall, esq., Cork.	
" . .	16. Mallow Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Ohevers.	
" . .	17. The Passage West Industrial School for young boys under 10 years of age, certified 27th September, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Mary P. Murphy.	
" . .	18. Baltimore Fishing School for R. C. boys. Certified 12th August, 1887. C.M.—Rev. C. Davis, F.P.	
" . .	19. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.	
" . .	20. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. E. P. Curtin.	
" . .	21. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.	
" . .	22. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.	
DUBLIN, . .	23. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoops.	
" . .	24. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Hogan.	
" . .	25. Golden Bridge Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. Kirwan.	
" . .	26. The Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, Fairview, co. Dublin, for young male R. C. offenders, sent under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act. Certified 24th June, 1881. C.M.—Mr. Edward V. Timmons.	

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Name of certified Industrial Schools.	County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
	DUBLIN, .	27. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lake-lands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Mulhall.
	" .	28. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
	" .	29. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mary Anne Baker.
	" .	30. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. Jacob Geoghegan, esq., Hon. Secretary.
	GALWAY, .	31. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
	" .	32. St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe, for R. C. girls. Certified 8th July, 1884. C.M.—Mrs. M. Burke.
	" .	33. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary V. Ryan.
	" .	34. St. Joseph's Industrial School, Letterfrack, Galway, for R. C. boys. Certified 1st April, 1886. C.M.—Mr. P. C. Flood.
	" .	35. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
	" .	36. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
	" .	37. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Mr. A. B. Kerins.
	KERRY, .	38. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary J. E. Lombard.
	" .	39. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Mr. James F. Butler.
	" .	40. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.
	KILKENNY, .	41. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 18th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne.

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Names of certified Industrial Schools.
KILKENNY, .	42. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Farrell.	
KING'S, .	43. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.	
LIMERICK, .	44. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.	
"	45. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.	
"	46. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Mr. J. C. Frawley.	
LONGFORD, .	47. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary de Sales Fallon.	
LOUTH, .	48. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.	
"	49. The Dandalk Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th July, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Duffy.	
MAYO, .	50. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. Cullen.	
"	51. St. Francis Xavier's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Ballaghaderreen. Certified 8th June, 1886. C.M.—Mrs. Morrough-Bernard.	
MONAGHAN, .	52. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Finegan.	
ROSCOMMON, .	53. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Hogan.	
"	54. Summerhill Industrial School for R. C. girls, Athlone. Certified 17th October, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. E. Jones.	
SLIGO, .	55. The Banada Abbey Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tubbercurry. Certified 26th June, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. Agnes Connolly.	
"	56. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan.	

## LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of  
certified  
Industrial  
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
TIPPERARY,	57. Clonmel Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 12th January, 1885. C.M.—Rev. T. Buckley.
"	58. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Josephine Walsh.
"	59. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. Catherine Ryan.
"	60. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Hogan.
"	61. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE,	62. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD,	63. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
"	64. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Orilly.
WESTMEATH,	65. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Bourke.
WEXFORD,	66. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
"	67. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Maguire.
WICKLOW,	68. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Miss M'Guire.
"	69. The Rathdrum Industrial School for young R. C. boys under 10 years of age. Certified 31st December, 1883. C.M.—Mrs. Marion Talbot.
CERTIFIED IN 1889.	
CORK,	Danesfort Industrial School for R. C. boys, Upton, Co. Cork. Certified 19th April, 1889. C.M.—Rev. L. Everard.



# APPENDIX II.

## 1.—REPOSITORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for 1888.

	Boys.					Girls.				Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Admitted in School.	In Prison.	Admitted in School.	Admitted in Prison.	In Prison.	Admitted in School.	In Prison.	Admitted in School.	In Prison.	Admitted in School.	In Prison.	Admitted in School.	In Prison.	Admitted in School.	In Prison.	
Under Act of 1867, Dec. 31, 1887—																
In School.	20	100	10	200	400	10	20	10	40	200	100	100	10	200	100	400
On License.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Prison.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted, but not accepted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, but not accepted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	20	100	10	200	400	10	20	10	40	200	100	100	10	200	100	400
Admitted in 1888.	10	10	0	70	70	1	10	0	7	170	100	10	1	180	10	280
Admitted by Transfer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	10	10	0	70	70	1	10	0	7	170	100	10	1	180	10	280
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1888.	20	20	0	20	70	0	20	0	10	100	100	0	0	100	10	200
Under Act of 1867, Dec. 31, 1888—																
In School.	20	100	10	200	400	0	20	10	20	200	100	100	0	200	100	400
On License.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Prison.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted, but not accepted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, but not accepted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	20	100	10	200	400	0	20	10	20	200	100	100	0	200	100	400
Average number of inmates.	20	100	10	200	400	0	20	10	20	200	100	100	0	200	100	400

**2.—BAROMETER RECORDS.**—Returns showing Age, State of Instruction, Previous Occupations, and Social Condition of the Boys and Girls received during the Year 1888.

Boys.	Totals.	Counted.		Age when Admitted.		State of Instruction on Admission.					Previously committed to any Trade.		Not previously Counted.	Social Condition on Admission.						
		On Re-Admission.	Remanded.	12 and under.	14 to 16.	16 to 18.	Neither read nor write.	Read, or read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Superior Instruction.	Teaching and some other.	None.		Trades.	Trades and upwards.	English dead.	Both Parents dead.	Neither dead.	Trained, or Trained not to be bound.	Both Parents destitute or estranged.
Malvern, Redditch, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Worcester, Co. York, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stratford-upon-Avon, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warwick, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gloucester, Co. Wiltshire, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, . . . . .	162	88	104	12	39	79	102	19	24	1	1	23	1	0	100	0	56	24	22	0
Girls.																				
Worcester, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gloucester, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stratford-upon-Avon, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warwick, . . . . .	27	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, . . . . .	88	2	86	3	4	10	13	10	1	1	1	0	1	0	86	0	4	3	3	0
Total Boys and Girls.	250	90	190	15	43	89	115	29	25	2	2	24	2	0	186	0	60	27	25	0



4.—Statement of Remissions passed on Juvenile Offenders received into Remissionary Houses in the year 1855. Also the mode of disposal of those discharged during the year 1855.

	PERI.					MONA.				SEMI.		QUAR.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Months.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Exp. 1st Qtr.	Exp. 2nd Qtr.	Exp. 3rd Qtr.	Exp. 4th Qtr.	H. Car. 1st Qtr.	H. Car. 2nd Qtr.	H. Car. 3rd Qtr.	H. Car. 4th Qtr.	Days.	Fines.	
<b>Class Remissions—</b>																
14 Days' Imprisonment.	14	14	4	40	75	1	13	7	1	108	22	20	1	140	24	213
1 Month and above 14 Days.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3 Months and above 1 Month.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 3 Months.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Remissionary Remissions—</b>																
3 Years.	1	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	0	—	7
2 Years.	—	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
4 Years.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years.	14	14	4	47	71	1	13	0	4	149	19	21	1	185	23	190
<b>Total.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Mode of Discharge—</b>																
To Employment or Service.	14	0	1	4	17	—	14	3	4	34	14	20	—	40	20	48
Returned to Friends.	0	7	4	18	23	1	3	4	4	34	12	20	1	71	24	96
Expatriated.	—	13	1	18	17	—	—	1	—	40	1	—	—	41	1	42
Sent to Sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relieved.	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	17	4	—	—	21	—	21
Discharged on account of Disease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged as Incurable or in Final Insanity.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Attended, Sentence expired.	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	4
<b>Total.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>221</b>

Appendix to Twelfth-month Report of Inspector of

## 5.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1888.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Admissions.</i>							
1859, . . . . .	94	2	42	2	96	44	140
1860, . . . . .	153	25	63	0	178	68	246
1861, . . . . .	113	24	51	8	137	59	196
1862, . . . . .	113	28	80	8	141	33	174
1863, . . . . .	108	18	57	5	119	62	181
1864, . . . . .	118	31	43	3	139	46	185
1865, . . . . .	99	19	88	4	118	42	160
1866, . . . . .	118	18	24	3	136	27	163
1867, . . . . .	138	26	37	3	164	40	204
1868, . . . . .	177	41	45	3	218	48	266
1869, . . . . .	181	84	40	4	215	44	259
1870, . . . . .	179	41	39	6	220	45	265
1871, . . . . .	204	31	48	3	235	51	286
1872, . . . . .	217	32	55	3	249	58	307
1873, . . . . .	232	28	48	1	250	44	294
1874, . . . . .	196	25	58	7	219	65	284
1875, . . . . .	179	19	40	6	198	46	244
1876, . . . . .	172	16	55	2	188	37	225
1877, . . . . .	182	28	59	6	210	65	275
1878, . . . . .	197	31	33	7	228	40	268
1879, . . . . .	190	31	43	1	221	44	265
1880, . . . . .	208	35	47	5	243	52	295
1881, . . . . .	197	34	32	6	231	38	269
1882, . . . . .	244	34	33	8	278	41	319
1883, . . . . .	169	27	53	1	196	54	250
1884, . . . . .	160	39	42	3	199	45	244
1885, . . . . .	118	30	18	2	146	18	164
1886, . . . . .	149	26	29	1	175	30	205
1887, . . . . .	127	19	27	3	146	32	178
1888, . . . . .	171	22	29	1	193	30	223
Total, . . . . .	4,886	800	1,250	118	5,686	1,368	7,054
<i>Discharges.</i>							
To employment or service, . . . . .	1,288	215	421	38	1,448	457	1,905
To friends, . . . . .	1,803	227	421	67	1,880	478	2,358
Emigrated, . . . . .	816	47	147	4	863	151	1,014
Sent to sea, . . . . .	98	30	—	—	127	—	127
Enlisted, . . . . .	252	71	—	—	323	—	323
Discharged as discharged, . . . . .	26	14	18	4	40	23	63
Discharged as incorrigible or sentenced to penal servitude, . . . . .	80	15	8	1	45	9	54
Transferred, . . . . .	3	8	92	—	11	92	103
Died, . . . . .	118	19	24	3	167	30	197
Absconded, sentence expired, . . . . .	35	30	3	—	65	8	73
Total, . . . . .	4,214	685	1,189	108	4,899	1,347	6,246
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1888, . . . . .	672	115	109	10	787	119	906
<i>Viz.:</i>							
In school, . . . . .	641	101	104	9	742	113	855
On licence, . . . . .	30	5	4	1	35	5	40
In prison, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Absconded, sentence unexpired, . . . . .	1	7	—	—	8	—	8
Retained in school, sentence expired, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1	2

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—DISCHARGES for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since Discharge, to December 31st, 1888.

	Boys.					Girls.				Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Males' School.	St. George's School.	Southampton School.	Portsmouth Reg. Co.	St. George's School.	Orphan's Asylum.	High Park, Dublin.	St. George's School.	St. George's School.	Per cent.	St. George's School.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.		
Modes of Discharge—																
To Employment Service, . . . . .	41	48	4	48	55	7	36	1	4	103	48	29	7	238	68	306
Returned to Friends, . . . . .	25	25	11	26	43	3	9	12	26	127	43	41	9	223	74	297
Emigrated, . . . . .	1	20	2	47	66	1	9	2	4	128	6	7	—	135	7	142
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Expelled, . . . . .	2	2	—	16	22	—	—	—	—	44	8	—	—	52	—	52
Temporarily Discharged, . . . . .	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
Discharged on License/for or sentenced to paid service, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Alleged and not Recovered, . . . . .	4	1	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	12	—	12
Total, . . . . .	78	141	30	184	238	14	50	34	48	503	108	89	30	641	110	751
Subsequent Character and Classification—																
Have Died, . . . . .	—	8	1	4	4	—	—	—	3	13	1	3	—	14	3	17
Doing well, . . . . .	61	126	13	208	300	24	23	23	36	466	73	60	16	548	96	644
Deceased, . . . . .	2	1	2	2	2	—	2	—	2	8	3	—	—	10	3	13
Reconvicted of Crime, . . . . .	2	17	2	12	73	—	1	—	3	44	18	3	—	58	3	61
Unknown, . . . . .	4	2	4	—	4	—	4	2	3	8	16	4	—	19	3	22
Total, . . . . .	78	141	30	184	238	14	30	24	48	503	108	89	30	641	110	751
Percentage doing well, . . . . .	78.2	89.3	43.3	91.3	88.3	100	46.6	67.6	75.0	92.6	74.0	67.3	53.3	85.8	87.3	88.0
Reconvicted, . . . . .	2.6	12.1	6.7	6.5	31.1	—	3.3	—	6.3	8.7	16.7	3.4	—	9.0	2.7	8.0

A specimen to Twenty-ninth Report of Inspector of

7.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY showing EXPENDITURE and Cost per head for year 1888.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.	Average No. of inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent and Interest.	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone, Belfast.	88	1,564 8 7	65 6 11	58 2 7	312 6 0	21 2 2
Upton, co. Cork.	120	2,893 13 0	162 13 0	114 15 0	838 11 1	23 13 9
Reinboth-place, Dublin.	17	437 8 7	27 10 0	16 8 8	*	29 17 5
Phillipstown, .	235	4,619 0 7	105 0 0	268 17 9	†	21 11 0
Glenacree, .	271	6,326 16 1	38 14 3	274 3 9	187 17 10	23 18 5
Cork-st., Dublin.	10	263 2 2	35 0 0	8 16 8	24 17 3	28 4 2
High Park, .	51	1,029 3 1	364 0 0	67 10 0	67 13 8	27 6 2
Limerick, .	27	555 4 4	175 15 10	24 18 6	74 2 4	26 7 3
Monaghan, .	36	789 16 6	85 8 0	72 0 0	98 13 2	22 3 5
Total, .	858	18,053 19 11	1,060 0 0	940 11 0	1,054 3 4	—

\* Add Industrial loss, £25 8s. 3d.

† " " " £25 13s. 8d.

## 8.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.									
	BRIEFART, Helms.		CORK CO., St. Patrick's, Upton.		DUNLAW, J. Reheboth-place.		KING'S CO., Paillystown.		WICKLOW CO., St. Kevin's, Glanville.	
	Boys, 80. Officers, 12.		Boys, 150. Officers, 19.		Boys, 17. Officers, 2.		Boys, 225. Officers, 35.		Boys, 271. Officers, 30.	
RECEIPTS.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	1,381	3 7	1,308	4 6	294	16 10	3,593	6 10	4,227	15 7
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	81	18 11	40	0 0	—		82	8 6	302	18 1
Payments from County and Borough Rates, . . .	590	0 10	825	12 8	141	10 7	1,544	10 10	2,166	4 11
Sundries, . . . . .	0	4 2	1	2 6	—		165	8 4	—	
Total Receipts, . . .	2,053	7 6	2,769	16 8	436	7 6	3,385	14 6	6,796	18 7
EXPENDITURE.										
Ordinary Charges.										
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages). . .	301	6 4	490	9 6	116	1 2	903	0 0	629	0 0
Rations, . . . . .	154	0 0	220	16 0	10	0 0	340	0 0	736	0 0
Food of inmates, . . .	682	19 4	1,202	5 10	136	13 2	1,964	10 6	2,360	8 7
Clothing of inmates, . . .	218	16 1	329	0 3	49	17 1	611	18 8	521	3 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	192	7 4	239	5 11	75	11 4	202	6 6	324	19 11
Repairs, Rates and Taxes, . . .	111	6 9	92	14 8	18	3 0	310	8 3	349	8 7
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	78	17 10	144	11 5	12	17 10	45	12 0	289	13 7
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	77	14 7	35	2 8	2	9 9	103	6 8	80	11 1
Travelling and Police, . . .	15	19 11	63	11 0	4	0 6	147	16 0	87	9 7
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	51	17 4	43	2 5	12	19 5	50	2 10	55	19 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c. . .	84	4 1	66	14 2	7	6 8	49	17 2	282	0 9
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	1,964	8 7	2,898	18 0	437	8 7	4,619	8 7	6,326	15 1
Extra Charges.										
Rent of School Premises, . . .	65	6 11	—		27	10 0	55	0 0	—	
Interest, . . . . .	—		102	13 0	—		59	0 0	39	14 3
Disposal, House, . . . .	56	2 7	49	18 0	16	6 0	135	7 9	161	13 9
Emigration, . . . . .	—		64	17 0	—		134	10 0	112	19 0
Building and Land, . . .	241	14 7	243	7 10	—		54	6 4	686	12 4
Total Extra Charges, . . .	462	4 1	520	15 10	43	16 8	429	4 1	1,060	10 4
Total Expenditure, . . .	2,369	12 8	3,414	0 10	481	5 3	5,048	12 8	7,327	5 5
Industrial Department.										
Profit (including stock on hand and hills). . .	312	6 0	828	11 1	—		—		167	17 10
Loss " " . . . . .	—		—		26	8 2	63	13 8	—	



in and EXPENDITURE for the year 1888.

GIRLS.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street.	DUBLIN, High Park.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MOMAGHAM, Spark's Lake.	
Girls, 30. Officers, 4.	Girls, 31. Officers, 8.	Girls, 27. Officers, 8.	Girls, 36. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
171 10 10	356 4 8	421 4 8	351 10 0	Treasury Allowances.
17 0 11	13 1 10	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
93 19 8	383 4 3	165 6 2	281 9 6	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	—	—	—	Sundries.
293 19 5	1,252 10 11	587 10 10	932 19 6	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
114 10 0	215 0 0	189 0 0	120 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
11 17 6	—	234 0 11	—	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
72 7 4	486 18 4	63 5 0	350 10 0	Rations.
7 0 2	100 4 0	29 5 5	75 0 0	Food of inmates.
29 9 11	81 1 0	11 19 3	53 12 6	Clothing of inmates.
—	38 1 8	20 10 5	80 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
6 18 1	12 0 0	10 17 10	30 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
2 12 10	36 4 2	—	6 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
2 5 1	5 10 5	—	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
10 17 2	15 12 10	14 8 11	12 0 0	Travelling and Police.
4 16 1	80 10 8	21 16 7	12 14 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
253 2 2	1,029 8 1	565 4 4	739 16 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
—	—	—	—	Total Ordinary Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	Extra Charges.
—	294 0 0	135 15 10	35 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
8 16 9	67 10 0	21 18 4	72 0 0	Interest.
—	—	3 0 2	—	Disposal, Horse.
6 5 5	—	—	—	Emigration.
50 2 2	431 10 0	200 14 4	137 0 0	Building and Land.
313 4 4	1,460 13 1	785 18 8	896 16 6	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
24 17 3	57 15 3	74 2 4	90 13 2	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
—	—	—	—	Loss, " "

## 9.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF ADMISSIONS.

	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast. Fox Lodge, Belfast. Hampton House, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Millers, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Cranial-road, Belfast. Shankill Lodge, Belfast. Middletown, co. Armagh. Lurgan. St. Joseph's, Carris. Ennis. St. Alaydon, Glenashilly. St. Coleman's, Queensdown. Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale. Deacons' Home, Glenties. Boys' House, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork. Malton.																	
	Boys.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Girls.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1887:—																		
In School (within number paid for under rules).	213	99	100	150	110	38	50	—	85	80	180	46	150	25	87	60		
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 3 years).	—	—	1	1	13	—	3	—	—	1	6	—	10	—	1	1		
On Licence, . . . . .	7	—	10	4	21	—	1	—	16	5	9	2	13	4	1	2		
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Retained in School, Sentence expired, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—		
Total, . . . . .	221	88	111	155	144	86	55	—	101	86	148	48	173	29	60	70		
Admitted by Commitment in 1888, . . . . .	42	34	14	27	13	4	3	46	13	24	15	10	16	2	13	16		
Transfer, . . . . .	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Re-commitment, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Total, . . . . .	72	34	14	27	13	4	3	48	13	24	15	10	16	2	13	18		
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1888, . . . . .	52	31	12	27	24	—	2	—	15	17	22	7	22	7	15	11		
Under Detention, 31st Dec., 1888:—																		
In School (within number paid for under rules).	283	100	100	150	110	40	50	48	87	80	180	48	150	20	82	60		
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	2	—	4	13	—	1	—	—	7	4	—	2	—	—	5		
On Licence, . . . . .	8	—	18	1	14	—	4	—	11	6	5	5	11	3	—	9		
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Retained in School, Sentence expired, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	3		
Total, . . . . .	241	102	113	155	137	40	53	48	99	93	141	51	163	24	58	77		
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																		
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury, . . . . .	319	100	100	149	110	40	50	43	87	80	180	46	150	24	82	60		
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School, . . . . .	—	2	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	—	—	5		
(iv.) Voluntary Inmates (Inmates not under Orders of Detention) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	23	—	1	—	4	—	5	20	—	7	10	8		
Total, . . . . .	319	102	104	152	130	40	52	43	91	83	186	66	156	31	62	73		
Average Number of Externs attending the School, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	6	38	221	—	428	374	578	—	3	—	25		



## 9.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	St. Joseph's, Dublin.	Pemroke Almshouse, Dublin.	Kilkenny Male.	Kilkenny Female.	St. John's, Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Success, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.	Dundalk.
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, 31st Dec. 1887:—											
In School (within number paid for under rules).	100	70	162	100	80	80	130	150	145	90	80
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	—	2	3	—	9	13	41	5	3	7
On Licence, . . . . .	7	7	14	9	2	4	23	2	1	7	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired, . .	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	109	80	178	112	82	96	171	198	151	100	92
Admitted by Commitment in 1888, . . .	14	11	44	15	18	17	35	24	15	15	9
" Transfer, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
" Re-commitment, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	15	11	44	15	18	17	35	30	15	15	9
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1888,	19	13	45	17	15	9	23	37	12	8	4
Under Detention, 31st Dec. 1888:—											
In School (within number paid for under rules).	99	70	162	100	80	80	130	149	145	92	80
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	—	—	3	2	1	13	20	—	3	5	13
On Licence, . . . . .	5	5	12	6	6	3	26	25	1	10	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired, . .	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	2
Total, . . . . .	105	78	177	110	87	101	183	195	154	107	97
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.											
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	99	70	162	100	79	80	130	150	145	92	80
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	2	2
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	—	—	1	2	—	12	17	—	5	3	10
(iv.) Voluntary Inmates (Inmates not under Orders of Detention), supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury, . . . . .	—	5	1	—	—	—	98	2	13	4	22
Total, . . . . .	99	75	166	102	80	92	246	152	169	101	114
Average Number of Externs attending the School.	—	184	—	—	868	—	40	—	76	355	—



10.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES,  
&c., for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	R. Catholic.	Pro- testant.	R. Catholic.	Pro- testant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, 31st December, 1887—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules.)	2,802	638	3,800	291	2,920	4,091	7,011
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 5 yrs. of age).	61	3	198	2	64	198	262
On Licence.	263	14	556	18	267	374	641
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	9	2	—	1	11	1	12
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	2	10	51	2	12	53	65
Total, . . . . .	2,887	687	4,406	314	3,274	4,717	7,991
Admitted in 1888, . . . . .	431	122	716	48	553	764	1,317
" by Transfer, . . . . .	79	28	8	—	107	8	115
" by Re-committal, . . . . .	4	2	4	—	6	4	10
Total, . . . . .	514	152	728	48	608	771	1,437
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1888,	468	162	627	60	600	677	1,277
Under Detention, 31st December, 1888—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules).	2,305	585	3,843	290	2,980	4,166	7,118
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	28	4	201	1	27	202	229
On Licence.	306	10	591	18	316	409	725
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	7	—	—	1	7	1	8
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	2	8	54	2	10	66	76
Total, . . . . .	2,723	607	4,409	312	3,340	4,811	8,151
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write, . . . . .	240	66	401	60	295	461	736
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	163	66	271	14	209	285	494
Read and Write well, . . . . .	88	11	41	4	49	45	94
Superior Instruction, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
Total, . . . . .	491	122	716	48	553	764	1,317
Age at Admission—							
Under 6 years, . . . . .	8	1	21	2	9	23	62
From 6 to 8, . . . . .	78	28	226	15	106	241	347
" 8 to 10, . . . . .	124	25	211	12	149	223	372
" 10 to 12, . . . . .	186	41	174	7	177	181	358
" 12 to 14, . . . . .	86	27	84	12	112	96	208
Total, . . . . .	461	122	716	48	553	764	1,317
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service, . . . . .	242	60	686	62	292	368	660
Returned to Friends, . . . . .	78	27	147	9	100	156	256
Emigrated, . . . . .	32	5	73	—	36	78	108
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
Enlisted, . . . . .	6	3	—	—	8	—	8
Specially discharged, . . . . .	4	4	7	1	8	8	16
Committed to Reformatory, . . . . .	4	2	1	—	6	1	7
Transferred, . . . . .	79	28	3	—	107	6	110
Died, . . . . .	12	6	43	8	18	53	74
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	4	2	—	—	6	—	6
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	13	1	12	—	14	12	26
Total, . . . . .	468	162	627	60	600	677	1,277

## 11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the Year 1888.

	"Gibbs's" Training Ship, Belfast. Fox Lodge, Belfast. Harcourt House, Belfast. St. Peter's, Milltown, Belfast. St. Patrick's, Cranlie Road, Belfast. Shankill Lodge, Belfast. Middleton, co. Antrim. Lurgan. St. Joseph's, Carrig. Ennis. St. Mary's, Glenties. St. Columba's, Quinag. Our Lady of Mercy, Kilsnoe. Deaconess' Home, Glenties. St. Mary's, Marble Hill, Kilsnoe, Cork. Malton. Passage West. Ballinacorney, co. Cork. St. Peter's, Sunday's Well, Cork. Greenacree, Cork. St. Nicholas', Cork-street, Cork. Training House, Union Quay, Cork. Ards, co. Dublin.															
	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	B.	G.	B.
<b>STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—</b>																
Neither Read nor Write,	19	21	12	9	10	2	2	3	7	18	9	8	10	—	3	18
Read, or Read and	17	13	2	24	8	1	1	12	4	8	6	4	3	2	10	15
Write imperfectly.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Read and Write well,	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	1	—
Superior Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	42	34	14	27	18	4	3	4	13	24	15	10	15	2	13	133
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION—</b>																
Under 6 years,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
From 6 to 8,	—	17	5	9	6	2	1	15	7	9	3	8	4	—	8	1
" 8 to 10,	—	1	4	4	3	1	1	14	2	6	3	2	1	5	7	10
" 10 to 12,	22	8	8	8	4	1	1	9	8	5	5	2	3	—	8	14
" 12 to 14,	19	—	2	8	3	—	—	3	1	2	8	—	4	1	8	—
Total,	42	34	14	27	18	4	3	4	13	24	15	10	15	2	13	133
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE—</b>																
To Employment or Service,	28	—	9	19	18	—	1	—	2	5	6	3	14	8	4	—
Returned to Friends,	3	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	4	2	9	2	6	8	5	1
Emigrated,	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	4	2	2	—	3	—
Sent to Sea,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially discharged,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed to Reformatory,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Transferred,	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died,	4	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	8	1	—	—
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	2	—
Total,	52	81	12	27	28	—	2	—	15	17	22	7	26	7	15	133

\* Had been taken out of the Workhouse.

## 11.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

	Rockstown, co. Dublin.		Golden Bridge.		Kilmore Prebendary Industrial School, co. Dublin.		St. Mary's, Inchicore, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Mouth, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Koynebury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhose.		Ballinacorney.		Cliffon, co. Galway.		Letterfrank.		Oughterton, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killybegs.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Penelope Almshouse, Tralee.		Killybegs Male.		Killybegs Female.		St. John's, Parsonstown.				
	G.	O.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	B.	G.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.		
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																																											
Neither Read nor Write,	12	20	8	4	5	17	12	4	6	5	9	8	9	8	21	4	8	10	6	30	8	8	10	4	3	4	2	30	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.	8	3	3	14	8	14	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Read and Write well, Superior Instruction,	7	-	-	-	4	1	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, . . .	27	22	11	18	17	32	5	15	14	5	18	14	16	84	4	11	14	11	44	15	18																						
AGE AT ADMISSION—																																											
Under 6 years, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From 6 to 8, . . .	18	4	-	1	1	8	1	14	4	8	1	8	4	8	10	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
" 8 to 10, . . .	8	4	8	9	4	14	4	8	4	8	1	8	4	8	10	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
" 10 to 12, . . .	2	9	8	6	10	7	3	5	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" 12 to 14, . . .	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total, . . .	27	22	11	18	17	32	5	15	14	5	18	14	16	84	4	11	14	11	44	15	18																						
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																																											
To Employment or Service.	18	10	-	3	12	12	8	11	2	2	-	6	6	11	1	9	8	9	-	10	8																						
Returned to Friends.	8	3	-	4	8	4	2	8	1	2	-	-	6	2	-	2	8	1	8	6	6																						
Emigrated, . . .	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Sent to Sea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Enlisted, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Specialty discharged.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Committed to Reformatory.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Transferred, . . .	-	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Died, . . .	7	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
Total, . . .	28	15	10	10	18	26	12	26	8	9	-	12	14	26	4	14	19	13	45	17	15																						





## 12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1869 to 1888.

	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
<i>Admissions.</i>							
1869, . . . . .	85	—	176	8	85	184	249
1870, . . . . .	236	22	1,139	32	258	1,171	1,429
1871, . . . . .	421	78	547	88	499	635	1,132
1872, . . . . .	551	187	840	46	738	886	1,624
1873, . . . . .	842	145	624	83	487	657	1,144
1874, . . . . .	885	111	499	89	496	581	1,057
1875, . . . . .	414	78	478	35	490	513	1,008
1876, . . . . .	278	91	450	45	367	495	832
1877, . . . . .	258	91	539	57	349	596	945
1878, . . . . .	249	117	457	42	306	499	855
1879, . . . . .	377	176	496	81	558	577	1,130
1880, . . . . .	648	126	748	87	774	830	1,604
1881, . . . . .	417	107	697	48	524	738	1,257
1882, . . . . .	500	111	715	37	611	752	1,358
1883, . . . . .	401	89	663	40	488	708	1,188
1884, . . . . .	477	124	650	53	601	708	1,304
1885, . . . . .	702	171	781	34	963	755	1,718
1886, . . . . .	588	147	857	49	733	906	1,639
1887, . . . . .	720	142	505	80	862	885	1,547
1888, . . . . .	514	139	723	48	666	771	1,437
Total, . . . . .	8,620	2,255	12,803	1,008	10,885	13,810	24,495
<i>Discharges.</i>							
To employment or service, . . . . .	2,335	584	4,808	425	2,920	4,733	7,653
To friends, . . . . .	1,074	281	1,770	98	1,355	1,869	3,218
Emigrated, . . . . .	218	53	788	9	270	797	1,067
Sent to sea, . . . . .	10	803	—	—	813	—	813
Enlisted, . . . . .	47	47	—	—	94	—	94
Discharged as diseased, . . . . .	130	40	111	9	170	120	290
Committed to reformatories, . . . . .	80	19	45	10	99	55	154
Transferred, . . . . .	1,553	159	225	77	1,712	303	2,015
Died, . . . . .	327	122	629	54	449	883	1,182
Absconded—sentence expired, . . . . .	44	13	3	8	57	6	68
Discharged—committal illegal, . . . . .	77	29	223	16	106	289	345
Total, . . . . .	5,808	1,649	8,108	696	7,345	8,759	15,244
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1888, . . . . .	2,753	507	4,499	312	3,240	4,811	8,151
<i>Viz.:</i>							
In school, . . . . .	2,418	589	4,044	291	3,007	4,335	7,342
On licence, . . . . .	306	10	391	18	315	409	725
Absconded—sentence unexpired, . . . . .	7	—	—	1	7	1	8
Retained in school—sentence expired, . . . . .	2	8	64	2	10	86	76

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge to 31st December, 1888.

	"Glenash" Ship.	For Lodge.	Hampton House.	Milltown, Dublin.	Cranford, Dublin.	Midtown.	Carna.	Finis.	Glenahilly.	Queenstown.	Kinsale.	Seawater's House.	Marble Hill, Cork.	Malin.
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE—</b>														
To Employment, . . . . .	104	1	24	74	28	2	30	33	20	16	30	14	18	15
Returned to Friends, . . . . .	25	2	8	12	20	4	10	1	15	9	17	2	7	7
Emigrated, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	15	—	11	—	—	—
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged, . . . . .	10	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Absented and not Recovered, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—</b>														
Since Dead, . . . . .	11	—	1	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Doing well, . . . . .	148	3	30	84	52	4	42	38	50	19	54	17	20	28
Doubtful, . . . . .	16	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Convicted of Crime, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . . . .	20	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—
Recommitted to an Industrial School, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>
	Passage West.	Barry's Wall, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas, Cork.	Training House, Cork.	Arkana.	Boonstown.	Golden Bridge.	Kilmore.	Lahard.	"North," Blackrock.	Merion.	Highway-street, Dublin.	
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE—</b>														
To Employment, . . . . .	—	22	45	9	23	333	45	21	—	24	31	44	20	
Returned to Friends, . . . . .	8	9	25	24	1	30	23	21	—	10	7	12	6	
Emigrated, . . . . .	—	18	10	1	—	11	4	4	—	—	10	1	—	
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Enlisted, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Specially Discharged, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Absented and not Recovered, . . . . .	—	1	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—</b>														
Since Dead, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Doing well, . . . . .	4	47	77	33	23	445	70	45	2	33	45	57	23	
Doubtful, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	
Convicted of Crime, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unknown, . . . . .	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	
Recommitted to an Industrial School, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>26</b>	

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, showing  
31st December,

	Leighwa.	Ballinacree.	Cillan.	Letterfrick.	Oughtreel.	St. Ann's, Galway.	Salt Hill, Galway.	Killarney.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Pembroke, Tralee.	Kilmaney, Bays.	Kilmaney, Clon.
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE—</b>												
To Employment, . . . . .	80	1	8	—	8	16	48	16	50	20	1	38
Returned to Friends, . . . .	17	—	7	—	4	8	26	7	13	3	14	11
Emigrated, . . . . .	4	1	4	—	8	16	12	18	—	18	—	—
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged, . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	8	8	1	5	—	6	—
Absconded and not Recovered, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—</b>												
Since Dead, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	1
Doing well, . . . . .	49	1	18	—	18	44	98	86	47	34	17	39
Doubtful, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	1	4	—	2	—
Convicted of Crime, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . . . .	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	12	1	1	5
Recommitted to an Industrial School, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>

	Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Newtownfols.	Drughda.	Dunalk.	Westport.	Ballaghaderreen.	Monaghan.	Roscommon.	Summerhill, Clon.	Bread's Abbey.
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE—</b>													
To Employment, . . . . .	18	19	28	58	19	1	2	22	1	26	9	16	12
Returned to Friends, . . . .	11	5	20	11	16	2	4	6	—	9	3	14	4
Emigrated, . . . . .	8	2	9	3	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	7	—
Sent to Sea, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially Discharged, . . . .	—	1	1	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Absconded and not Recovered, .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER—</b>													
Since Dead, . . . . .	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
Doing well, . . . . .	27	27	57	70	28	5	5	34	2	36	17	35	16
Doubtful, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Convicted of Crime, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . . . .	1	—	—	9	10	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
Recommitted to an Industrial School, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>

the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge to 1888—continued.

Sigs.	Closed.	Templemore.	Cashel.	Thurles.	Tipperary.	Strabane.	Capefoggin.	Waterford.	Meath.	New Ross.	Worked.	
21	2	18	48	37	20	46	1	47	18	15	48	MODE OF DISCHARGE— To Employment. Returned to Friends. Emigrated. Sent to Sea. Enlisted. Specially Discharged. Absconded and not Recovered.
13	5	15	8	1	8	4	12	8	7	10	8	
-	2	4	2	-	8	2	1	3	2	2	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
39	9	87	53	38	31	53	4	53	27	27	51	
8	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER— Since Dead. Doing well. Doubtful. Convicted of Crime. Unknown. Recommitted to an Industrial School.
86	9	37	51	28	28	51	4	53	22	27	50	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	*1	-	-	3	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	9	37	53	28	31	53	4	53	27	27	51	Total.

Boys.	Boys.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		GROSS TOTAL.	
		R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
8	-	612	163	332	89	775	1,021	1,798	MODE OF DISCHARGE— To Employment. Returned to Friends. Emigrated. Sent to Sea. Enlisted. Specially Discharged. Absconded and not Recovered.
8	2	206	85	371	21	273	392	665	
1	-	42	18	200	1	58	201	259	
-	-	2	63	-	-	55	-	55	
-	-	6	8	-	-	14	-	14	
-	1	47	11	34	-	58	24	82	
-	-	11	2	1	-	13	1	14	Total.
12	3	928	318	1,528	111	1,246	1,639	2,885	
1	-	20	12	86	2	32	38	70	SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER— Since Dead. Doing well. Doubtful. Convicted of Crime. Unknown. Recommitted to an Industrial School.
8	-	858	257	1,445	101	1,115	1,546	2,661	
2	-	12	19	11	5	31	18	47	
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
1	2	35	29	85	8	65	38	103	
-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	3	
12	3	928	318	1,528	111	1,246	1,639	2,885	Total.

\* In workhouse.

## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gibraltar" Ship, BELFAST.	Fox Lodge, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Milltown, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Crematorium, BELFAST.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	219	100	100	149	110
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	-	-	-
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	2	4	8	12
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	-	*28
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Treasury Allowances.	£ s. d. 2,823 11 8	£ s. d. 1,900 14 9	£ s. d. 1,398 18 8	£ s. d. 1,857 18 8	£ s. d. 1,487 17 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	895 12 8	100 18 0	268 10 0	20 10 0	595 12 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	1,389 19 11	638 0 0	656 10 7	974 13 6	804 7 6
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	-	-
Hire of Labour.	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries.	54 18 0	-	10 1 11	-	-
Total Receipts.	4,855 1 10	2,637 10 9	2,291 15 8	2,952 16 9	2,887 17 0
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,440 18 8	246 12 8	110 7 8	334 19 4	190 0 0
Officers' Rations.	110 0 0	90 0 0	100 0 0	125 10 6	189 18 6
Food of Inmates.	1,249 6 8	581 10 0	579 4 10	1,755 18 1	1,100 7 6
Clothing of Inmates.	510 18 2	197 1 8	280 8 7	237 8 4	350 0 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	203 14 11	126 19 6	209 4 2	128 8 6	184 0 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	64 9 6	58 15 5	56 1 8	197 15 1	120 10 6
Furniture and House Sundries.	158 8 10	122 15 2	164 7 1	200 12 5	150 10 13
Printing and Office Expenses.	224 11 7	27 10 4	20 2 8	58 16 1	10 10 4
Travelling and Police Charges.	8 16 9	8 10 11	8 18 8	8 0 5	6 0 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	126 1 0	48 5 1	44 18 9	87 1 11	20 16 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	80 18 5	36 6 4	22 0 8	88 10 5	40 8 5
Total Ordinary Charges.	4,178 5 2	1,492 8 9	1,575 15 2	3,171 14 1	2,293 4 8
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises.	-	-	135 0 0	85 0 0	80 0 0
Interest.	-	9 8 11	-	88 18 0	170 0 0
Disposal, Home.	147 16 8	-	49 5 0	87 8 8	103 0 0
Emigration.	-	-	-	-	8 0 0
Building and Land.	†378 15 11	-	54 14 8	-	190 0 0
Total Extra Charges.	526 18 2	9 8 11	238 19 6	171 6 8	346 0 0
Total Expenditure.	4,699 18 4	1,501 15 8	1,814 14 8	3,343 0 4	2,639 4 8
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	-	47 1 2	114 4 5	-	-
Loss do.	-	-	-	17 17 10	4 18 8

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Repairs to Ships and Boats.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1888.

Blackrock Lodge, BELFAST.	Middlestown, ARMAGH.	LURKAN.	St. Joseph's, CAVAN.	ENNA.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
40	50	48	87	80	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	1	-	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	-	8	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	*1	-	4	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
487 1 0	658 11 5	185 11 6	1,129 2 6	1,042 17 3	Treasury Allowances.
-	20 0 0	-	4 10 0	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
129 10 0	225 17 6	14 10 2	155 6 4	414 19 8	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	-	-	48 0 0	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	11 2 3	-	Sundries.
616 11 0	899 9 0	200 10 8	1,348 1 1	1,457 16 8	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
63 8 2	45 0 0	12 0 0	88 0 0	84 15 0	Ordinary Charges.
40 0 0	-	24 10 0	72 0 4	93 15 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
277 4 10	489 17 8	187 4 0	602 8 7	694 5 2	Officers' Rations.
86 13 0	98 18 10	103 12 0	189 4 10	180 10 6	Food of Inmates.
89 10 9	100 4 5	80 6 10	147 19 8	101 11 8	Clothing of Inmates.
24 3 1	66 15 6	20 6 5	208 8 6	44 1 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
23 11 10	41 0 5	112 12 5	46 2 9	44 19 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
14 17 9	19 8 8	2 5 0	27 5 6	6 8 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
2 1 8	-	-	1 15 0	0 10 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
26 2 2	21 9 11	8 5 0	23 15 0	15 4 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
6 1 10	8 4 10	20 15 0	85 17 8	14 10 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
602 13 8	890 15 5	511 15 8	1,498 6 10	1,260 7 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
65 0 0	-	-	200 0 0	41 10 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
5 18 7	80 0 0	-	-	250 0 0	Extra Charges.
-	2 10 0	-	44 16 8	24 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
-	8 10 0	-	-	12 0 0	Interest.
-	15 10 8	-	-	-	Disposal, House.
70 18 7	81 10 5	-	244 18 8	397 10 0	Emigration.
783 7 3	972 5 11	511 15 8	1,748 3 6	1,587 17 0	Building and Land.
154 19 1	32 11 9	16 0 2	-	151 13 9	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	61 13 4	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS, in

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Alexius', CLOVELLY.	St. Coleman's, QUENESTOWN.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINSALE.	Domenicus' Home, GLANMIRE.	Martin Hill, COCK.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	130	46	150	24	53
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	—	*6	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	5	*20	—	7	10
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Treasury Allowances.	£ 1,639 6 0	£ 601 6 0	£ 1,960 14 6	£ 315 1 8	£ 678 15 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	—	—	296 9 6
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	533 8 3	173 16 4	600 9 3	95 19 11	305 18 4
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	53 0 0	—	—	119 9 9	—
Hire of Labour.	30 0 0	—	—	—	28 0 10
Sundries.	30 0 0	—	—	71 5 4	—
Total Receipts.	2,375 14 3	775 2 4	2,561 3 9	601 16 8	1,204 8 8
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	86 0 0	48 0 0	79 10 8	21 5 0	154 8 0
Officers' Rations.	126 0 0	20 0 0	144 0 0	45 0 0	33 7 10
Food of Inmates.	1,601 13 3	400 0 0	1,168 0 0	245 2 8	427 1 9
Clothing of Inmates.	411 17 7	110 18 11	454 0 0	35 9 11	160 19 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	155 5 9	53 11 11	196 0 0	81 17 8	29 10 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	54 0 0	147 10 7	101 18 0	15 19 0	80 9 4
Furniture and House Sundries.	94 0 0	23 8 2	47 17 4	11 17 11	13 8 2
Printing and Office Expenses.	25 6 9	4 18 9	85 0 0	3 3 4	4 16 3
Travelling and Police Charges.	8 6 0	2 0 0	—	—	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	45 0 0	18 13 5	44 6 10	4 3 9	15 17 1
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	30 6 3	7 8 9	26 0 0	6 11 11	—
Total Ordinary Charges.	2,577 14 11	838 3 0	3,296 13 7	531 0 9	869 5 6
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises.	—	90 0 0	24 0 0	51 10 0	171 11 2
Interest.	275 0 0	—	300 0 0	—	16 12 9
Disposal, Home.	47 9 6	10 0 0	103 5 4	17 16 7	83 4 7
Emigration.	23 16 0	—	—	—	—
Building and Land.	2,632 13 8	—	—	7 19 4	53 7 7
Total Extra Charges.	2,977 19 2	100 0 0	428 5 4	77 5 11	328 16 1
Total Expenditure.	5,555 14 1	938 3 0	3,722 18 11	608 6 8	1,198 1 7
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	147 8 6	74 1 5	175 1 4	88 17 8	156 4 3
Loss do.	—	—	—	—	—

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.



and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1888—continued.

Mallow.	Parnass West.	Bellinagh, Co. Cork.	St. Finbar's, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
60	82	75	132	186	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	2	-	2	-	Average Number of Children under 8 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
*5	1	-	1	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
*8	3	-	8	-	Average Number of Voluntary inmates.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
784 6 7	418 6 0	797 6 9	1,725 9 0	2,440 18 6	Treasury Allowances.
-	50 0 0	578 6 1	121 0 0	143 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
248 13 9	138 11 5	35 16 2	506 10 7	593 10 1	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	40 0 0	-	112 0 0	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	82 5 0	42 8 8	-	Sundries.
1,032 19 9	646 17 5	1,443 14 0	2,507 17 8	3,183 8 7	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
52 0 0	40 0 0	274 14 2	278 0 0	481 19 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
48 0 0	60 0 0	†	205 0 0	190 0 0	Officers' Rations.
530 10 0	220 0 0	590 13 1	1,189 15 1	1,503 6 3	Food of Inmates.
151 16 4	60 0 0	255 19 9	261 2 1	516 18 5	Clothing of Inmates.
88 0 0	85 0 0	124 3 7	230 0 8	241 8 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
42 12 6	15 10 0	13 14 2	44 8 0	176 0 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
68 6 0	7 5 0	78 18 9	318 3 8	178 11 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
10 8 0	1 15 0	119 4 8	12 16 3	16 5 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 5 0	7 8 9	293 15 3	5 2 0	28 10 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 0 0	2 10 0	38 0 9	85 11 0	62 8 5	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
5 10 0	1 10 0	109 7 5	8 10 6	8 15 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,014 7 10	450 18 9	1,893 12 5	2,581 5 0	3,353 17 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
-	25 0 0	23 17 8	87 10 0	25 10 0	Extra Charges.
100 0 0	75 0 0	-	-	178 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
29 10 0	14 10 0	-	48 8 0	40 10 0	Interest.
20 15 0	-	-	84 10 0	28 0 0	Disposal, Home.
118 10 0	50 0 0	3,818 3 6	68 0 0	1,045 0 0	Emigration.
265 15 0	164 10 0	2,842 1 2	238 3 0	1,315 0 0	Building and Land.
1,283 2 10	615 8 9	4,335 18 7	2,819 8 0	4,698 17 6	Total Extra Charges.
54 17 8	9 0 0	-	85 15 9	466 6 8	Total Expenditure.
-	-	68 12 4	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Included in the £393 13s. 10d.

‡ Books and Instruments.

§ Including £660 8s. 7d. for steam launch.

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## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Nicholas, CONN.	Training Home, CONN.	Arms, Co. DUBLIN.	Boothstown, Co. DUBLIN.	Golden Bridge Co. DUBLIN.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	72	32	798	134	150
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	1	—	—	1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	—	5	14
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	2	—	3	—	2
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Treasury Allowances, . . .	918 12 8	420 15 3	10,443 6 3	1,750 1 8	1,960 14 8
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	116 18 0	—	848 19 2	—	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	328 15 9	148 16 8	4,920 6 8	724 10 5	875 1 7
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	40 0 0	—	—
Hire of Labour, . . .	1 15 0	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	14 17 5	8 15 3	128 12 2	80 0 0	—
<b>Total Receipts, . . .</b>	<b>1,381 4 5</b>	<b>578 6 9</b>	<b>16,381 3 10</b>	<b>2,504 11 11</b>	<b>2,835 16 1</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<b>Ordinary Charges.</b>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	288 19 11	20 0 0	2,054 0 0	38 0 0	141 9 10
Officers' Rations, . . .	107 0 0	—	500 0 0	108 10 0	149 12 11
Food of inmates, . . .	497 8 7	251 12 9	8,748 19 3	1,800 17 2	1,280 12 8
Clothing of inmates, . . .	247 8 6	100 15 1	2,220 11 11	805 2 3	79 11 2
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	166 4 8	104 10 8	809 13 0	100 8 4	160 6 1
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	208 2 10	64 4 7	197 0 7	212 2 9	152 10 11
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	77 19 1	43 19 9	408 14 2	98 8 8	265 4 6
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	28 0 5	0 8 4	810 18 9	20 2 4	80 8 8
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	2 11 3	3 14 2	825 12 10	18 1 6	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	27 18 11	10 15 3	155 18 10	148 2 7	49 4 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	20 2 7	15 2 6	259 9 9	48 11 2	—
<b>Total Ordinary Charges, . . .</b>	<b>1,611 16 9</b>	<b>615 8 1</b>	<b>18,983 12 1</b>	<b>2,536 2 2</b>	<b>2,292 15 8</b>
<b>Extra Charges.</b>					
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	70 0 0	150 0 0	87 17 6	179 10 0
Interest, . . .	—	—	1,975 15 6	—	411 18 0
Disposal, Home, . . .	30 0 8	23 15 7	450 0 0	118 0 0	138 16 6
Emigration, . . .	—	—	29 0 0	—	—
Building and Land, . . .	—	35 18 0	2,496 11 2	—	—
<b>Total Extra Charges, . . .</b>	<b>80 0 9</b>	<b>129 18 7</b>	<b>5,101 8 8</b>	<b>180 17 6</b>	<b>720 4 8</b>
<b>Total Expenditure, . . .</b>	<b>1,641 17 6</b>	<b>744 16 8</b>	<b>19,086 18 9</b>	<b>2,716 19 8</b>	<b>3,013 0 2</b>
<b>Industrial Department.</b>					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	268 11 2	67 8 3	1,378 9 4	210 5 5	819 8 2
Loss do. . .	—	—	—	—	—

\* Estimated value of Boys' work on the Buildings.

## and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1888—continued.

Kilmore Probationary Industrial School.	Lalabada, Co. DUBLIN.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Merrion, Co. DUBLIN.	Heptonstree, DUBLIN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
100	70	123	150	51	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	*1	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3	-	-	*1	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	2	-	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<b>RECEIPTS.</b>
1,304 18 9	914 18 9	1,631 7 9	1,958 8 5	631 16 2	Treasury Allowances.
-	-	224 12 0	-	2 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
473 18 1	362 18 1	681 2 1	772 17 5	291 19 1	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
-	-	-	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	50 0 0	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	11 18 8	-	9 1 0	Sundries.
1,773 16 10	1,277 11 10	2,328 15 8	2,781 1 2	975 16 4	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>
444 0 0	66 0 0	241 16 8	108 0 0	92 12 11	<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>
110 0 3	60 0 0	-	160 0 0	87 2 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
308 11 0	758 10 0	859 8 2	1,750 0 0	875 17 10	Officers' Rations.
324 16 0	79 5 0	541 9 0	810 0 0	116 18 10	Food of Inmates.
109 18 19	104 3 0	151 2 2	265 10 0	176 17 9	Clothing of Inmates.
23 18 0	27 13 0	112 14 3	150 0 0	126 19 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
101 11 2	34 15 0	131 8 4	100 0 0	8 12 8	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
8 4 6	15 10 0	27 17 2	25 10 0	4 11 1	Furniture and House Sundries.
-	7 8 8	8 18 0	-	17 13 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
22 7 11	12 9 0	47 13 7	40 10 0	86 0 4	Travelling and Police Charges.
7 9 2	22 8 8	69 17 6	45 0 0	58 4 8	Medical Expenses, Funerals &c.
1,955 13 7	1,188 7 2	1,938 3 4	2,954 10 0	1,100 11 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
					Total Ordinary Charges.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Extra Charges.</i>
40 0 0	92 10 0	32 5 8	50 0 0	38 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
70 14 0	175 0 0	43 14 6	142 10 0	27 10 0	Interest.
11 0 0	30 0 0	118 4 8	90 0 0	34 3 7	Disposal, Home.
-	-	11 9 8	-	4 9 0	Emigration.
25 0 0	-	382 12 4	-	-	Building and Land.
146 14 0	297 10 0	558 3 10	232 10 0	93 2 7	Total Extra Charges.
2,102 7 7	1,485 17 2	2,496 10 2	3,237 0 0	1,198 13 7	Total Expenditure.
-	66 3 2	231 17 2	478 0 0	138 13 6	<i>Industrial Department.</i>
2 5 10	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
					Loss do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Bridget's, LOUGHREA.	St. Joseph's, BALLINAGLOR.	Clifden, CO. GALWAY.	Letterfrank, CO. GALWAY.	Oughterard, CO. GALWAY.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	112	60	79	75	40
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	—	2	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	*8	18	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	*25	2	—	—	—
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Treasury Allowances.	1,484 0 9	784 6 0	1,042 14 9	877 17 6	520 17 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	—	—	—
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	592 2 4	258 17 7	433 19 2	161 12 1	208 17 6
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries.	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Receipts.</b>	<b>2,058 3 1</b>	<b>1,143 8 7</b>	<b>1,478 18 11</b>	<b>1,039 9 7</b>	<b>729 15 8</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<b>Ordinary Charges.</b>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	136 0 0	60 0 0	182 0 0	150 0 0	118 0 0
Officers' Rations.	125 0 0	75 0 0	26 0 0	80 0 0	95 0 0
Food of Inmates.	796 2 8	467 2 8	648 0 0	585 0 0	290 18 8
Clothing of Inmates.	888 9 6	299 17 4	284 15 0	242 10 0	60 0 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	190 0 0	78 10 4	110 0 0	80 0 0	99 4 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	57 0 0	28 6 8	63 0 0	15 0 0	50 10 6
Furniture and House Sundries.	70 0 0	48 10 2	65 0 0	200 0 0	40 7 8
Printing and Office Expenses.	8 7 0	12 14 0	29 10 4	20 0 0	20 3 4
Travelling and Police Charges.	5 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	7 10 0	15 10 0	15 10 0	20 0 0	20 4 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	15 0 0	18 5 0	18 18 7	—	—
<b>Total Ordinary Charges.</b>	<b>1,741 8 2</b>	<b>1,062 18 4</b>	<b>1,890 8 11</b>	<b>1,852 10 0</b>	<b>782 6 8</b>
<b>Extra Charges.</b>					
Rent of School Premises.	99 0 0	60 0 0	58 0 0	—	60 0 0
Interest.	45 0 0	200 0 0	84 0 0	156 0 0	—
Disposal, Home.	38 0 0	50 10 0	25 0 0	—	18 0 0
Emigration.	15 8 0	—	16 10 0	—	8 12 6
Building and Land.	180 0 0	75 0 0	—	6,000 0 0	—
<b>Total Extra Charges.</b>	<b>329 8 0</b>	<b>885 10 0</b>	<b>128 10 0</b>	<b>8,156 0 0</b>	<b>84 12 6</b>
<b>Total Expenditure.</b>	<b>2,068 14 9</b>	<b>1,424 6 4</b>	<b>1,518 18 11</b>	<b>7,508 10 0</b>	<b>866 19 2</b>
<b>Industrial Department.</b>					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	99 12 5	59 1 11	92 5 0	18 10 0	124 0 10
Loss do.	—	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1888—continued.

St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salihill, GALWAY.	St. Joseph's House, KILLARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALES.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALES.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
77	200	108	89	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
8	-	-	-	-	Average Number of Children under 8 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	*1	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
10	-	*5	-	*5	Average number of Voluntary inmates.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
1,006 10 0	2,601 12 3	1,345 1 9	1,808 4 8	914 9 8	Treasury Allowances.
-	-	-	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
870 17 10	1,059 14 10	885 17 10	533 7 0	189 17 0	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
82 3 1	-	58 0 0	-	40 0 0	Payments for Voluntary inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,459 10 11	3,661 7 1	1,738 19 7	1,838 11 8	1,144 8 8	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
140 0 0	628 4 4	126 0 0	828 18 9	64 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
48 0 0	280 16 8	48 0 0	150 0 0	58 10 0	Officers' Rations.
613 0 10	1,438 4 7	787 17 0	830 4 7	541 8 0	Food of inmates.
224 18 2	538 4 0	287 17 0	249 15 11	150 5 11	Clothing of inmates.
110 5 4	225 4 8	94 7 5	110 2 2	54 8 7	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
90 0 0	172 18 8	84 18 8	37 12 5	88 8 1	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
98 0 3	197 0 4	52 14 8	28 9 7	25 11 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
81 0 0	77 9 8	7 8 4	20 15 2	10 3 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
6 0 0	15 3 10	-	11 15 8	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
24 0 0	27 5 7	9 5 0	30 3 5	40 18 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
19 2 0	55 19 6	80 1 2	48 18 7	11 4 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,899 1 3	8,706 11 8	1,408 8 10	1,835 10 0	1,042 10 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
120 0 0	106 14 0	18 9 0	-	-	Rent of School Premises.
40 0 0	516 17 10	311 16 0	-	-	Interest.
28 0 0	50 18 11	12 10 0	19 0 7	40 10 0	Disposal, Home.
4 0 0	-	18 0 0	5 11 3	25 12 6	Emigration.
-	1,295 6 4	100 0 0	73 2 6	87 19 0	Building and Land.
192 0 0	1,899 17 2	460 15 0	97 14 4	164 1 6	Total Extra Charges.
1,691 1 3	5,406 8 2	1,869 3 10	1,933 4 4	1,198 11 8	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
131 15 4	429 16 8	96 18 4	208 16 11	88 16 5	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	KILKENNY, Dogs.	KILKENNY Chia.	St. John's, PARKSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.	St. Vincent's, LIMERICK.	
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	162	100	79	80	130	
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2	-	1	-	*3	
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	*2	-	12	*17	
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	1	-	-	-	*96	
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>						
Treasury Allowances.	£ s. d. 2,126 10 9	£ s. d. 1,305 18 0	£ s. d. 1,040 19 4	£ s. d. 1,045 14 6	£ s. d. 1,699 8 0	
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	35 0 2	1 10 0	-	-	-	
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	884 15 7	529 5 2	421 18 8	466 19 6	422 11 4	
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	-	-	
Hire of Labour.	-	-	-	-	-	
Sundries.	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Receipts.</b>	<b>2,996 6 0</b>	<b>1,886 13 2</b>	<b>1,462 18 2</b>	<b>1,512 14 0</b>	<b>2,121 17 4</b>	
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>						
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>						
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	185 0 0	187 0 0	74 10 0	150 0 0	83 0 0	
Officers' Rations.	281 9 5	160 0 0	48 10 0	-	156 0 0	
Food of Inmates.	1,588 4 1	1,120 0 0	693 6 8	547 16 9	995 19 8	
Clothing of Inmates.	287 9 8	234 16 0	188 15 2	159 17 6	403 14 6	
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	145 6 11	103 0 0	122 9 4	54 0 2	249 14 4	
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	11 1 6	150 0 0	87 9 6	115 2 7	60 0 0	
Furniture and House Sundries.	138 18 10	30 0 0	87 19 7	74 5 7	14 11 4	
Printing and Office Expenses.	28 12 8	9 18 0	28 7 9	17 14 8	-	
Travelling and Police Charges.	85 17 10	2 0 0	5 6 10	-	-	
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	83 9 0	49 0 0	7 7 7	17 9 8	57 15 0	
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	64 5 10	7 5 0	40 15 8	16 16 0	6 0 0	
<b>Total Ordinary Charges.</b>	<b>2,790 15 7</b>	<b>2,002 19 0</b>	<b>1,334 18 1</b>	<b>1,147 2 11</b>	<b>2,090 14 1</b>	
<i>Extra Charges.</i>						
Rent of School Premises.	73 5 8	17 0 0	19 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	
Interest.	280 0 0	283 10 0	40 0 0	544 10 3	-	
Disposal, Home.	-	50 0 0	27 16 0	39 1 4	54 10 0	
Emigration.	-	-	-	5 18 7	-	
Building and Land.	585 2 8	-	-	109 11 10	1,000 0 0	
<b>Total Extra Charges.</b>	<b>888 8 2</b>	<b>350 10 0</b>	<b>86 16 0</b>	<b>789 2 8</b>	<b>1,114 10 0</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure.</b>	<b>3,679 3 9</b>	<b>2,353 9 0</b>	<b>1,421 14 1</b>	<b>1,936 5 5</b>	<b>3,145 4 10</b>	
<i>Industrial Department.</i>						
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	94 6 9	142 1 6	198 4 9	71 10 6	462 10 7	
Loss do.	-	-	-	-	-	

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1888—continued.

Limerick, Male	Newtown- forbes.	House of Charity, Downpatrick.	Dundalk.	Bellaghadra- man.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
150	145	93	80	75	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	1	2	*2	—	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	5	3	*10	3	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	*18	4	*22	3	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,958 8 8	1,896 7 6	1,208 11 3	1,045 14 6	950 6 0	Treasury Allowances.
20 10 0	—	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
784 12 8	437 11 7	528 0 3	484 10 8	387 17 6	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
89 10 0	—	50 0 0	—	576 14 5	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	—	Sundries.
2,799 0 3	2,332 19 1	1,786 11 6	1,530 4 9	1,944 17 11	Total Receipts.
400 0 0	340 0 0	136 0 0	106 0 0	75 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
200 5 0	—	197 0 0	106 0 0	100 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
1,196 5 8	1,547 15 0	910 18 0	750 10 0	734 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
406 18 0	317 2 0	228 17 0	210 0 0	148 13 0	Officers' Rations.
167 5 10	239 14 3	91 10 8	118 0 0	151 19 2	Food of Inmates.
181 12 0	50 19 8	124 6 8	64 5 0	126 17 1	Clothing of Inmates.
125 7 1	60 8 0	122 3 4	172 10 0	41 9 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
34 2 5	45 6 0	20 18 2	20 0 0	4 16 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
30 19 7	—	8 15 0	4 10 0	—	Furniture and House Sundries.
42 13 10	30 13 8	50 0 0	6 5 0	29 6 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
72 15 10	22 12 0	14 7 3	10 0 0	45 6 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
2,827 8 1	2,654 14 2	1,905 15 10	1,562 0 0	1,457 3 10	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
53 6 5	30 0 0	14 0 0	58 15 2	13 5 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
125 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	425 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
38 15 0	25 4 0	—	12 0 0	—	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Rent of School Premises.
—	—	—	71 0 0	410 10 6	Interest.
212 1 9	55 4 0	64 0 0	141 15 2	833 15 4	Disposal, Home.
3,039 9 1	2,709 18 2	1,969 15 10	1,703 15 2	2,311 4 4	Emigration.
80 6 4	379 13 1	11 7 4	—	—	Building and Land.
—	—	—	52 17 2	—	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	—	Loss do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Columba, Westport.	St. Mark's, Monaghan.	St. Martin's, Rosedown.	Summer-hill, Athlone (Girls).	Benada Abbey, Tubberary.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	105	67	44	133	50
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	-	2	-	1
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	*2	-	1	18	6
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	*2	-	27	18	1
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Treasury Allowances.	£ 1,372 10 0	£ 876 3 4	£ 575 3 0	£ 1,738 10 0	£ 623 5 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	-	400 0 0	150 0 0	-	30 0 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	547 8 8	397 1 7	201 16 4	769 17 7	259 5 5
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	185 0 0	156 7 6	-
Hire of Labour.	-	-	-	-	-
Sundries.	-	-	-	28 0 8	-
<b>Total Receipts.</b>	<b>1,919 18 2</b>	<b>1,673 4 11</b>	<b>1,111 19 4</b>	<b>2,692 15 2</b>	<b>942 11 2</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>					
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	50 0 0	170 0 0	165 0 0	224 5 1	90 0 0
Officers' Rations.	60 0 0	-	56 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0
Food of Inmates.	848 10 0	685 0 0	604 8 9	1,115 8 0	420 11 7
Clothing of Inmates.	892 10 0	184 10 0	160 12 3	471 10 11	89 10 2
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	280 10 0	115 0 0	150 2 4	478 2 0	59 0 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	48 10 0	100 0 0	70 0 0	458 1 0	280 6 4
Furniture and House Sundries.	88 0 0	36 0 0	70 0 0	113 15 7	38 0 6
Printing and Office Expenses.	38 10 0	6 0 0	25 10 0	35 5 10	55 16 10
Travelling and Police Charges.	-	-	-	10 17 4	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	32 10 0	18 10 0	15 5 0	24 8 8	5 12 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	12 10 0	17 11 11	15 0 0	17 12 11	10 5 8
<b>Total Ordinary Charges.</b>	<b>1,849 10 0</b>	<b>1,332 11 11</b>	<b>1,332 0 4</b>	<b>3,044 8 2</b>	<b>1,057 4 6</b>
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School Premises.	-	15 0 0	50 0 0	250 0 0	-
Interest.	215 0 0	45 0 0	-	-	52 10 0
Disposal, Home.	59 10 0	88 0 0	25 0 0	-	-
Emigration.	40 0 0	-	-	-	-
Building and Land.	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Extra Charges.</b>	<b>295 10 0</b>	<b>98 0 0</b>	<b>75 0 0</b>	<b>250 0 0</b>	<b>52 10 0</b>
<b>Total Expenditure.</b>	<b>2,145 0 0</b>	<b>1,430 11 11</b>	<b>1,407 0 4</b>	<b>3,294 8 2</b>	<b>1,109 14 6</b>
<i>Industrial Department.</i>					
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	325 1 9	85 0 0	348 14 3	468 2 8	44 10 0
Loss do.	-	-	-	-	-

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.



## and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1888—continued.

St. Lawrence, Sligo.	CLOMME.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cashel.	St. Louis, Tralee.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
120	148	60	110	45	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	-	1	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
4	-	2	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
27	-	*5	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,648 8 9	1,948 12 9	784 6 0	1,435 10 0	588 17 0	Treasury Allowances.
-	4 9 4	-	-	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
632 0 5	875 3 8	148 11 1	485 16 5	188 2 10	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
525 6 6	-	-	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
2,775 15 8	2,828 5 4	932 17 1	1,921 6 5	769 19 10	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
120 0 0	870 0 0	29 0 0	22 0 0	88 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
30 0 0	218 8 0	89 10 0	95 0 0	85 0 0	Officers' Rations.
1,187 16 8	757 4 0	575 15 11	845 7 0	909 0 0	Food of Inmates.
488 14 4	457 18 2	94 7 7	321 14 5	189 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
266 0 2	258 15 11	112 8 9	261 8 0	98 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
86 5 0	73 14 2	99 10 0	86 5 5	80 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
109 15 0	161 7 5	40 7 5	49 0 0	40 0 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
73 18 5	52 17 4	19 14 8	35 0 7	12 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
3 18 11	59 18 6	8 10 0	17 19 8	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
50 10 0	40 19 11	21 16 4	55 14 8	15 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
23 0 0	68 11 8	9 18 7	18 11 8	18 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,439 8 7	2,529 10 1	1,075 14 8	1,807 18 5	801 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
120 0 0	-	80 0 0	20 3 1	-	Rent of School Premises.
95 15 2	186 8 10	80 0 0	32 0 0	15 0 0	Interest.
-	49 19 8	21 10 0	55 4 11	40 0 0	Disposal, Home.
-	10 2 0	-	-	-	Emigration.
-	264 12 8	-	100 0 0	-	Building and Land.
285 15 2	511 2 9	141 10 0	211 8 0	55 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
2,725 3 9	3,040 12 10	1,217 4 8	2,019 6 5	856 0 0	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
867 14 1	330 1 0	8 2 2	96 0 0	52 6 0	Profit (including stock in hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Less do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

## 14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRADANE.	CARROQUIN.	St. Dominic's, WATERFORD.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	64	100	50	130
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	*2	—	1	3
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	*12	—	—	1
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	*12	—	5	12
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>				
Treasury Allowances.	£ s. d. 886 11 6	£ s. d. 1,806 14 6	£ s. d. 671 10 9	£ s. d. 1,567 17 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	—	6 10 0
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	178 19 4	496 5 11	267 11 10	694 8 11
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	—	—	81 10 0	—
Hire of Labour.	—	10 0 0	—	—
Sundries.	—	8 10 9	—	—
Total Receipts.	1,018 10 10	1,818 11 2	970 12 7	2,268 15 11
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	89 10 0	—	152 0 0	140 0 0
Officers' Rations.	100 12 10	26 0 0	107 0 0	127 10 0
Food of Inmates.	499 8 6	1,118 16 7	381 19 3	1,205 16 8
Clothing of Inmates.	189 8 2	156 15 0	186 18 9	311 14 2
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	84 11 7	113 18 9	111 18 4	275 2 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	70 3 8	107 16 8	71 0 10	47 9 6
Furniture and House Sundries.	87 5 2	98 18 0	48 11 9	140 7 0
Printing and Office Expenses.	8 1 1	10 10 0	7 17 10	70 8 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	—	2 10 0	—	3 15 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	11 18 11	50 0 0	14 14 9	30 2 6
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	18 8 2	18 10 0	26 0 8	10 4 4
Total Ordinary Charges.	1,067 19 1	1,693 14 7	1,057 14 9	2,362 4 6
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises.	17 0 8	—	6 0 0	100 0 0
Interest.	215 12 2	143 10 0	59 0 0	130 0 0
Disposal, House.	24 19 5	72 10 0	—	70 2 8
Emigration.	4 10 0	7 10 0	—	18 4 9
Building and Land.	—	—	—	—
Total Extra Charges.	262 2 1	222 10 0	65 0 0	318 7 3
Total Expenditure.	1,330 1 2	1,916 4 7	1,122 14 9	2,680 11 9
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	265 8 0	97 13 5	48 5 5	216 12 2
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1868—continued.

Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW Ross.	St. Michael's, WICKFORD.	Meath, BRAY.	St. Kyril's, RATHFRILLY, Co. Wicklow.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
52	70	106	42	50	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	*4	-	-	1	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	*2	10	-	8	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
689 4 0	915 0 0	1,879 19 9	584 0 8	869 11 5	Treasury Allowances.
-	-	-	52 9 10	35 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
231 0 8	334 17 4	470 6 8	245 5 8	247 9 0	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
7 16 0	21 0 0	177 4 8	-	112 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
928 0 8	1,270 17 4	2,027 10 9	831 15 4	1,084 0 5	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
117 0 0	128 0 0	92 0 0	175 15 8	267 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
50 0 0	-	186 0 0	0 3 2	70 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
374 0 0	573 2 8	966 11 0	296 15 7	450 15 6	Officers' Rations.
189 0 0	140 0 0	324 8 9	101 10 1	118 9 0	Food of Inmates.
79 0 0	82 11 8	271 6 6	112 8 11	85 10 0	Clothing of Inmates.
28 0 0	72 12 9	77 1 10	11 7 2	45 10 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
27 0 0	48 14 8	40 5 8	92 10 4	0 8 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
5 10 0	10 0 0	8 9 9	12 17 9	7 5 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
-	-	2 8 11	19 9 1	48 18 8	Printing and Office Expenses.
10 0 0	22 0 0	41 14 10	8 13 0	24 18 4	Travelling and Police Charges.
5 4 6	8 2 4	88 9 7	8 14 0	5 2 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
899 14 8	1,060 8 6	1,988 11 10	832 18 9	1,127 12 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
21 0 0	80 0 0	6 0 0	-	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
100 0 0	218 0 0	104 4 6	-	-	Extra Charges.
20 0 0	89 18 6	59 5 0	80 6 4	-	Rent of School Premises.
5 10 0	-	-	-	-	Interest.
106 10 0	-	6 17 0	57 5 1	-	Disposal, Home.
258 0 0	287 18 6	176 6 6	87 11 5	-	Emigration.
1,062 14 6	1,387 17 4	2,164 18 4	920 10 2	1,127 12 6	Building and Land.
51 0 0	97 8 1	143 10 2	85 18 7	15 17 1	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

\* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† £140 Rent refunded by the Earl of Meath.

## 15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.		Add Rent and Interest.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
"Gibraltar," . . . . .	212	4,175	5 2	—	
Fox Lodge, . . . . .	102	1,492	8 9	9 8 11	
Hampton House, . . . . .	104	1,875	13 2	125 8 8	
Milltown, Belfast, . . . . .	122	2,171	14 1	108 18 0	
Cranlin Road, „ . . . .	122	2,295	4 5	650 0 8	
Shamrock Lodge, „ . . . .	40	502	13 8	70 13 7	
Middletown, . . . . .	30	390	15 5	50 0 0	
Lurgan, . . . . .	48	511	18 8	—	
Cavan, . . . . .	21	1,428	8 18	500 0 0	
Kenda, . . . . .	28	1,866	7 8	221 10 0	
Cloonakilty, . . . . .	126	2,577	14 11	275 0 0	
Queensdown, . . . . .	48	625	8 0	90 0 8	
Kinsale, . . . . .	150	2,998	13 7	224 8 0	
Glennire, . . . . .	21	221	0 9	51 18 8	
Marble Hill, . . . . .	22	545	8 6	155 8 11	
Mallow, . . . . .	30	1,214	7 10	100 0 8	
Passage West, . . . . .	25	420	18 9	100 0 0	
Baltimore, co. Cork, . . . . .	75	1,898	12 5	55 17 8	
St. Finbar's, Cork, . . . . .	141	2,551	5 0	57 10 0	
Greenmount, „ . . . .	186	2,558	17 8	201 18 0	
St. Nicholas, „ . . . .	78	1,211	12 0	—	
Trabing Home, Cork, . . . . .	26	215	8 1	70 8 0	
Artane, . . . . .	801	12,968	19 1	2,125 15 8	
Boosterstown, . . . . .	122	2,526	2 9	57 17 6	
Golden Bridge, . . . . .	167	2,292	15 8	191 8 0	
Kilmore, . . . . .	108	1,955	13 7	110 14 8	
Lakeland, . . . . .	72	1,188	7 2	267 10 0	
Blackrock, Dublin, . . . . .	122	1,886	8 4	78 0 2	
Merrion, . . . . .	125	2,554	10 0	192 10 0	
Heytesbury-street, Dublin, . . . . .	51	1,100	11 0	59 10 0	
Loughrea, . . . . .	112	1,741	8 9	144 0 0	
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	75	1,028	16 4	260 0 0	
Cliffon, . . . . .	21	1,890	8 11	57 0 0	
Letterfrack, . . . . .	75	1,332	18 0	158 0 0	
Oughkeard, . . . . .	48	782	8 8	60 0 8	
St. Anne's, Galway, . . . . .	90	1,209	1 8	100 8 0	
Salt Hill, „ . . . .	202	2,706	11 0	423 11 10	
Killarney, . . . . .	108	1,428	8 10	220 8 8	
St. Joseph's, Tralee, . . . . .	25	1,556	10 0	—	
Pembroke Alms, Tralee, . . . . .	70	1,842	10 2	—	

## of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1888.

Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
147 18 3	—	—	19 14 7	"Gibraltar."
—	47 1 9	—	14 8 9	Fox Lodge.
49 8 0	114 4 8	—	15 18 5	Hampton House.
87 8 3	—	17 17 10	99 2 8	Milltown, Belfast.
108 0 0	—	4 18 8	21 18 1	Crumlin Road, ..
—	154 13 1	—	14 9 2	Shamrock Lodge, ..
5 0 0	82 11 8	—	18 2 5	Middletown.
—	18 9 2	—	—	Lurgan.
44 18 8	—	31 12 4	19 18 8	Cavan.
38 0 0	181 18 8	—	17 8 7	Ennis.
70 8 0	147 8 8	—	20 2 8	Clonsilla.
10 0 0	74 1 8	—	18 14 2	Queenstown.
101 8 4	173 1 4	—	18 19 11	Kinsale.
17 18 7	68 17 8	—	21 14 8	Glanmire.
82 4 7	188 4 8	—	18 17 3	Marble Hill.
80 8 0	24 17 8	—	18 2 11	Mallow.
14 10 0	9 0 0	—	14 19 10	Passage West.
—	—	23 12 3	194 12 2	Baltimore, co. Cork.
82 13 0	58 18 8	—	19 1 11	St. Finbar's, Cork.
68 12 0	488 8 8	—	18 19 8	Greenmount, ..
20 0 2	288 11 2	—	18 1 11	St. Nicholas, ..
23 18 7	67 8 8	—	19 8 11	Training Home, Cork.
473 0 0	1,373 9 4	—	19 0 0	Artane.
113 0 0	210 8 8	—	18 0 8	Boosterstown.
128 18 4	319 8 2	—	18 2 7	Golden Bridge.
11 0 0	—	2 8 10	20 8 9	Kilmara.
80 0 0	88 8 8	—	19 14 4	Lakelands.
129 14 4	231 17 2	—	18 11 5	Blackrock, Dublin.
90 0 0	478 0 0	—	19 1 2	Merion.
88 12 7	188 12 8	—	20 18 2	Haytesbury-street, Dublin.
48 8 0	89 12 5	—	18 7 3	Loughrea.
69 10 0	89 1 11	—	17 4 0	Ballinasloe.
41 10 0	92 8 0	—	17 19 8	Cliffden.
—	18 10 0	—	19 17 4	Letterfrack.
94 12 8	194 0 10	—	18 11 8	Oughterard.
82 0 0	181 15 4	—	18 4 8	St. Anne's, Galway.
59 16 11	429 18 2	—	18 15 1	Salt Hill, ..
20 10 0	98 18 4	—	18 4 8	Killarney.
24 11 10	208 18 11	—	18 14 7	St. Joseph's, Tralee.
48 2 8	88 16 8	—	18 8 8	Pembroke Alma, Tralee.

\* School not in existence during the whole of year.

† Not including a sum of £151 7s. 6d. for travelling expenses to London, which was afterwards repaid by a charitable lady.

## 15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS of

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent and Interest.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilkenny (M.), . . . . .	163	2,750 18 7	361 6 8	
"    (P.), . . . . .	100	2,002 19 0	300 10 0	
Parsonstown, . . . . .	80	1,354 18 1	65 0 0	
St. George's, Limerick, . . . . .	92	1,147 2 11	434 10 4	
St. Vincent's, " . . . . .	130	2,020 14 10	65 0 0	
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	182	2,527 8 1	178 6 8	
Newtownforbes, . . . . .	151	2,564 14 2	38 0 0	
Drogheda, . . . . .	101	1,365 18 10	64 0 0	
Dundalk, . . . . .	80	1,362 0 0	68 15 2	
Ballaghaderreen, . . . . .	61	1,457 8 10	463 5 0	
Westport, . . . . .	105	1,548 10 0	216 0 0	
Monaghan, . . . . .	67	1,332 11 11	65 0 0	
Rosemount, . . . . .	74	1,332 0 4	85 0 0	
Summerhill, . . . . .	104	3,644 8 2	250 0 0	
Berada Abbey, . . . . .	58	1,067 4 6	62 10 0	
Sligo, . . . . .	132	2,439 8 7	268 18 2	
Clonmel, . . . . .	148	2,359 10 1	160 8 10	
Templemore, . . . . .	63	1,075 14 3	120 0 0	
Casbel, . . . . .	110	1,807 18 6	84 3 1	
Thurles, . . . . .	48	861 0 0	18 0 0	
Tipperary, . . . . .	84	1,067 19 1	232 12 8	
Strahane, . . . . .	100	1,613 14 7	142 10 0	
Cappoquin, . . . . .	56	1,063 14 9	68 0 0	
Waterford, . . . . .	130	2,362 4 6	230 0 0	
Moate, . . . . .	52	820 14 6	121 0 0	
New Ross, . . . . .	70	1,040 8 6	246 0 0	
Wexford, . . . . .	116	1,966 11 10	110 4 6	
Bray, . . . . .	42	622 18 9	—	
Rathfrum, . . . . .	80	1,127 12 8	—	
Total, . . . . .	—	128,676 8 9	12,366 1 8	

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE in 1888—continued.

Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deficit Industrial Profits.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	94 8 9	—	16 7 9	Kilkenny (M.)
50 0 0	142 1 6	—	29 2 3	„ (Female).
27 14 0	199 4 9	—	19 7 1	Parsonstown.
44 19 11	71 10 9	—	19 1 6	St. George's, Limerick.
54 10 0	462 10 7	—	12 16 10	St. Vincent's, „
63 15 0	50 8 4	—	19 9 4	Limerick, Male.
26 4 0	979 19 1	—	15 8 7	Newtownforbes.
—	11 7 4	—	19 7 9	Drogheda.
12 0 0	—	62 17 2	21 1 4	Dundalk.
—	—	—	26 9 8	Ballaghaderreen.
7 10 0	325 1 9	—	17 6 7	Westport.
63 0 0	86 0 0	—	20 1 4	Mounghan.
25 0 0	943 14 9	—	14 7 4	Roscommon.
—	408 2 8	—	17 16 10	Summerhill.
—	44 10 0	—	16 7 3	Benada Abbey.
—	967 14 1	—	16 10 2	Sligo.
80 1 3	359 1 6	—	16 10 9	Clonmel.
21 10 0	8 9 9	—	19 3 8	Templemore.
89 4 11	96 0 0	—	13 11 6	Cashel.
40 0 0	62 8 0	—	17 17 2	Thurles.
20 9 9	266 8 0	—	19 1 9	Tipperary.
80 0 0	97 18 9	—	16 9 8	Strabane.
—	48 8 9	—	19 9 8	Cappoquin.
98 7 9	219 12 2	—	16 2 4	Waterford.
28 10 0	91 0 0	—	17 19 19	Meato.
99 19 6	97 9 1	—	19 2 11	New Ross.
98 8 0	146 10 2	—	17 10 4	Wexford.
30 8 4	88 18 7	—	16 10 3	Bray.
—	19 17 1	—	19 16 10	Rathdrum.
3,320 0 9	16,659 9 8	208 9 1	—	Total.

16.—PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.—AMOUNTS received from PARENTS of CHILDREN in REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during 1888.

	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUBLIN, . . . .	259 10 3	140 5 10	899 16 1
PROVINCIAL, . . . .	219 17 9	317 4 9	587 2 6
TOTAL, . . . .	479 8 0	457 10 7	936 18 7

17.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1888 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young OFFENDERS in REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	To Reformatories.	To Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . .	812 17 11	4,424 3 7
Armagh, . . . .	83 0 2	268 7 0
Carlow, . . . .	51 8 3	—
Cavan, . . . .	25 12 9	6 7 1
Clare, . . . .	88 8 11	592 8 10
Cork County, . . . .	193 17 7	1,762 18 4
" City, . . . .	269 13 8	1,079 5 8
Donagel, . . . .	13 0 6	137 15 6
Down, . . . .	92 6 2	275 12 11
Dublin County, . . . .	322 8 2	1,479 12 10
" City, . . . .	2,852 3 11	12,008 17 1
Fermanagh, . . . .	40 13 3	188 1 2
Galway County, . . . .	102 19 0	1,861 8 6
" Town, . . . .	30 19 2	772 2 11
Kerry, . . . .	95 0 1	1,006 7 0
Kildare, . . . .	88 11 11	287 17 4
Kilkenny County, . . . .	23 8 3	784 17 5
" City, . . . .	7 12 6	154 17 0
King's, . . . .	56 5 9	332 12 8
Letchin, . . . .	10 4 11	105 10 2
Limerick County, . . . .	85 8 4	822 9 6
" City, . . . .	124 18 3	465 12 4
Londonderry, . . . .	63 2 7	460 11 10
Longford, . . . .	25 7 8	99 19 10
Louth, . . . .	58 9 0	894 1 8
Drogheda Town, . . . .	29 0 6	254 10 1
Mayo, . . . .	109 9 9	1,488 18 10
Meath, . . . .	47 9 1	211 5 4
Monaghan, . . . .	18 16 1	423 19 1
Queen's, . . . .	47 7 4	—
Roscommon, . . . .	15 12 10	809 16 11
Sligo, . . . .	29 19 2	482 11 4
Tipperary, . . . .	145 10 8	124 17 9
Tyrone, . . . .	49 0 10	245 13 9
Waterford County, . . . .	78 8 4	182 19 7
" City, . . . .	23 18 6	722 11 9
Westmeath, . . . .	46 9 6	76 18 6
Wexford, . . . .	140 13 6	758 7 3
Wicklow, . . . .	45 14 10	290 18 7
TOTAL, . . . .	6,192 19 7	35,348 4 9



## 18.—RETURN showing DEATHS in REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in 1888, and their Causes.

	Long Disease.	Brain Disease.	Heart Disease.	Measles and Bowel Disease.	Fever.	Accidental Death.	Renal Disease.	Not Classified.	Total.	
									Males.	Females.
<b>Reformatories.</b>										
Malone, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cork-street, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
High Park, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Limerick, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total Deaths in Reformatories,	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
<b>Industrial Schools.</b>										
Gibraltar Ship, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Fox Lodge, Belfast, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hampton House, Belfast, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Milltown, Belfast, . . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Oramlin-road, Belfast, . . . . .	*5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
Cavan, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fauls, . . . . .	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clonakilly, . . . . .	1	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kinsale, . . . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Deconnesses' Home, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malloy, . . . . .	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Finbar's, Cork, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Training Home, . . . . .	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Artane, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Boaterstown, . . . . .	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
Golden Bridge, . . . . .	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Lakeland, . . . . .	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ment, Blackrock, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mervion, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Heytesbury-street, Dublin, . . . . .	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-
Ballaheen, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
GHden, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	*1	-	-	2	-
Pembroke Alma House, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kilkenny, Male, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Parsonstown, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Vincent's, Limerick, . . . . .	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	-
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	*1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
N. T. Forbes, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ballaghaderreen, . . . . .	*5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Benade, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Thurles, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cappoquin, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Waterford, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wexford, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bray, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rathdrum, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total Deaths in Industrial Schools, . . . . .	41	19	1	5	4	1	-	-	118	156

\* One on licence at time of death.

† Two on licence at time of death.

‡ Term of detention had previously expired.

§ Twelve of these were on licence at time of their death and the term of three had expired previously to death.

## APPENDIX III.

## STATISTICS of ANSWERING of Industrial Pupils in National Schools during 1888.

The total number of Industrial Schools (attached to National Schools) examined for results within the twelve months ended 31st December, 1888, was 33.

Number of pupils on rolls on last day of month preceding inspection:—

Males, 223; Females, 2,103; Total, 2,326.

Number who had made 100 attendances or over within the results year, and were present and examined on day of inspection for results fees:—

Males, 178; Females, 1,747; Total, 1,925.

Per-centage to number on Rolls, 82·7.

The average daily attendance for twelve months ending last day of month immediately preceding the Results Examination in the respective schools was:—

Males, 212; Females, 1,988; Total, 2,200.

Centesimal proportion of number examined to the average daily attendance was 87·5.

The following figures will show the number of pupils examined and the number passed at the Results Examinations.

GRADES.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per-centage passed.
Infants, . . . . .	199	193	96·9
First Class, . . . . .	272	249	91·5
Second Class, . . . . .	358	331	89·1
Third Class, . . . . .	376	338	89·0
Fourth Class, . . . . .	341	292	85·7
Fifth Class, . . . . .	333	293	87·9
Sixth Class, . . . . .	36	25	69·4
Total, . . . . .	1,925	1,711	88·9

Per-centage of pupils examined in each class to the total number examined in all the classes:—

Per-centage in Infants' Grade, . . . . .	10·4
" Class I., . . . . .	14·1
" Class II., . . . . .	19·1
" Class III., . . . . .	19·6
" Class IV., . . . . .	17·7
" Class V., . . . . .	17·3
" Class VI., . . . . .	1·9
Total, . . . . .	100·0

## GENERAL ABSTRACT OF ANSWERING.

SUBJECT.	No. of Pupils examined in subject.	No. of Pupils assigned in subject.	Percentage of Pupils to No. of Pupils examined in Classes.	SUBJECT.	No. of Pupils examined in subject.	No. of Pupils assigned in subject.	Percentage of Pupils to No. of Pupils examined in Classes.
<b>READING.</b>				<b>GRAMMAR.</b>			
Class I., . . .	272	265	97.4	Class III., . . .	376	305	81.1
" II., . . .	368	356	96.7	" IV., . . .	341	289	70.0
" III., . . .	376	367	97.6	" V., . . .	333	246	73.9
" IV., . . .	341	336	98.6	" VI., . . .	36	23	63.9
" V., . . .	333	326	97.9	Total, . . .	1,086	813	74.9
" VI., . . .	36	31	86.1				
Total, . . .	1,726	1,681	97.4				
<b>WRITING.</b>				<b>GEOGRAPHY.</b>			
Class I., . . .	272	263	96.6	Class III., . . .	376	306	81.4
" II., . . .	368	364	98.9	" IV., . . .	341	239	70.0
" III., . . .	376	375	99.7	" V., . . .	333	255	75.9
" IV., . . .	341	336	98.5	" VI., . . .	36	23	63.9
" V., . . .	333	322	96.7	Total, . . .	1,086	821	75.6
" VI., . . .	36	36	100.0				
Total, . . .	1,726	1,696	98.2				
<b>ARITHMETIC.</b>				<b>BOOK-KEEPING.</b>			
Class I., . . .	272	256	94.1	Class V., . . .	-	-	-
" II., . . .	368	338	91.8	" VI., . . .	-	-	-
" III., . . .	376	353	93.9	Total, . . .	-	-	-
" IV., . . .	341	283	83.0				
" V., . . .	333	297	89.2				
" VI., . . .	36	27	75.0				
Total, . . .	1,726	1,554	90.0				
<b>SPELLING.</b>				<b>NEEDLEWORK.</b>			
Class I., . . .	272	252	92.6	Class II., . . .	277	272	98.2
" II., . . .	368	314	85.3	" III., . . .	362	360	99.4
" III., . . .	376	333	88.6	" IV., . . .	324	323	99.7
" IV., . . .	341	294	86.2	" V., . . .	316	312	98.7
" V., . . .	333	302	90.7	" VI., . . .	26	22	84.6
" VI., . . .	36	31	86.1	Total, . . .	1,504	1,289	85.6
Total, . . .	1,726	1,525	88.4				

DUBLIN: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
By ALEX. THOM & Co. (Limited), 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street,  
The Queen's Printing Office.